The Literary Digest

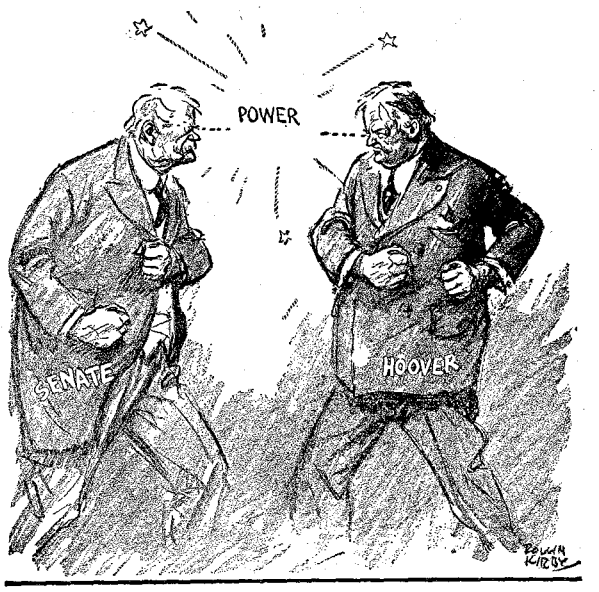
NEW YORK, JANUARY 24, 1931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Stormy Start of the Big "Power Trust" Fight

A REAL FIGHT, "a passionate melodrama," a political teapot tempest, a squabble, a snarl—whatever it is called, there is nothing peaceful about what has been stirred up in Washington over what the Senate Progressives called the "Power Trust."

Strange, it all started, so the Louisville *Times* reflects, when the genial, solid-looking George Otis Smith, new Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, formerly known to fame as head of the Geological Survey, attempted to remove friction among his subordinates—and then came what may be known in history as "the squabble which was started by squabble-stopper Smith."



If Looks Could Kill

—Kirby in the New York "World."

But the squabble promptly developed into one of the big "historic" constitutional fights which are staged every so often between the President and the Senate, and it also, according to many correspondents, established the "Power Trust" as a sure-fire issue in the next Presidential campaign. Summing up the editorial reaction very briefly, it might be said that the press almost unanimously back the President as against the Senate, while at the same time there is a considerable condemnation of the iron-handed action of the new Power Commission which started all the trouble.

And how did it start?

Let Mark Sullivan, New York *Herald Tribune* Washington correspondent, tell the story:

"Twenty years ago Congress set up a commission to grant permits for water-power sites sought by power companies. The commission was made up of three Cabinet members.

"Because Cabinet members could give only part of their time to it, the commission came to be run largely by three chief employees, the secretary [F. E. Bonner], the chief accountant [William V. King], and the counsel [Charles F. Russell].

"Among these three bitter friction arose.

"Part of the duty of the commission was and is to keep a check on valuation of improvements made on the water-power sites, because the law provides that at the end of fifty years the Government can, if it wishes, resume possession of the sites upon reimbursing the power companies for moneys properly expended.

"In the rows among the three employees, one of them, the secretary, was accused, whether justly or not, by the two others of being lenient to the power companies about what might be included as proper expense for purposes of valuation. The chief accountant and the counsel, on the other hand, followed policies of extreme rigor toward the power companies.

"The unending friction made the commission ineffective.

"President Hoover, looking into it, took the ground that this commission had become too important to be entrusted to the part-time attention of three Cabinet members. He recommended that a permanent commission of five be created, with nothing else to do.

"This Congress did. President Hoover, in December, appointed the five.

"After much controversy all five appointees were confirmed by the Senate.

"The new commission, immediately after confirmation, dismissed not only the secretary, accused of being lenient to private power, but also the two others, who had quarreled with him. The dismissals were put on the ground that 'one reason for treating the three men alike is to stop immediately the internal strife which has made the staff anything but a working body.'"

THIS happened while Congress was recessing for the Christmas holidays. As soon as he heard about the dismissal, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana wrote a sharp note to Mr. Smith, and said he was "unable to interpret his action in any light except as punishment of two devoted public servants for the faithful discharge of the duties that were devolved upon them." Then as soon as Congress reconvened, the Montana Senator moved to reconsider the confirmation of the appointments of the three members of the commission, Messrs Smith, Garsaud, and Draper, who in the absence of the other commissioners made the dismissals. As a New York *Times* correspondent explains:

"Senator Walsh acted under an old Senate rule providing that a move may be made to reconsider confirmations within two executive session days of the one in which the Senate originally acted.

"Ordinarily, such action is taken before the President installs his appointees, but in these instances, due to the long Congressional recess, the commissioners had been in office for two weeks before an opportunity arose to submit the motion to the Senate."

On the ninth the Senate voted to reconsider the confirmations by a score of forty-four to thirty-seven, requesting the President to return the certificates of approval. Here was a direct challenge to the President, and he sent the Senate a brief note refusing to accede to the requests, and saying—

"I can not admit the power in the Senate to encroach upon the executive functions by removal of a duly appointed executive officer under the guise of reconsideration of his nomination."

AND this wasn't all. On the same day the President made public a 1,200 word statement, in which he called the action of the Senate "an attempted invasion of the authority of the

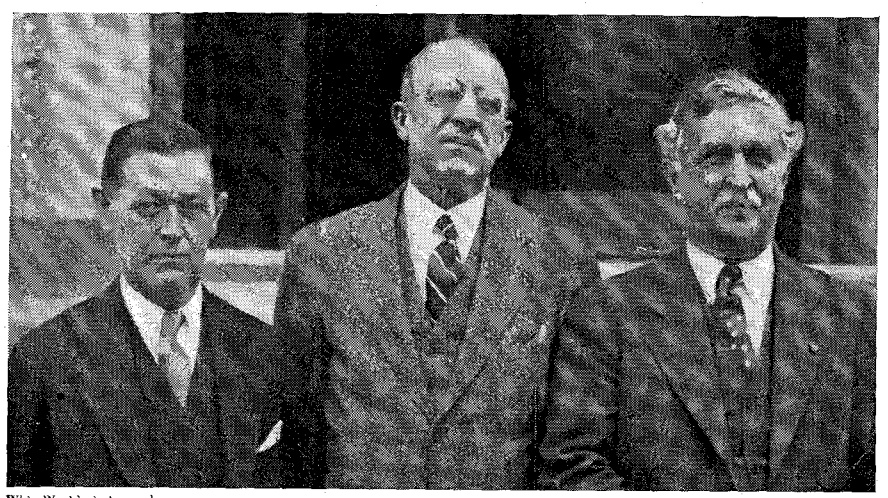
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Executive," which as President he is "bound to resist." The President went on to say:

"I can not, however, allow a false issue to be placed before the country. There is no issue for or against power companies.

"The resolutions of the Senate may have the attractive political merit of giving rise to a legend that those who voted for it are 'enemies of the power interests' and, inferentially, those who voted against it are 'friends of power interests,' and it may contain a hope of symbolizing me as the defender of power interests if I refuse to sacrifice three outstanding public servants, or to allow the Senate to dictate to an administrative board the appointment of its subordinates, and if I refuse to allow fundamental encroachment by the Senate upon the constitutional independence of the Executive.

"Upon these things the people will pass unerring judgment."



Wide World photograph

The Senate Tried to Throw Them Out of Office

From the reader's left to right, Marcel Garsaud, Claude L. Draper, and George Otis Smith (chairman), the members of the Power Commission who dismissed the gentlemen pictured below, and drew on themselves the wrath of the Senate.

After reviewing the case, the President concluded:

"I regret that the Government should be absorbed upon such questions as the action of the Power Commission in employment or non-employment of two subordinate officials at a time when the condition of the country requires every constructive element."

FURTHER action against the Commissioners was discust in the Senate, altho Senator Walsh was quoted as admitting its futility. The President was strongly upheld by administration leaders in both Houses, by a number of legal authorities, and by a large number of newspapers. It seems to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) that the President made "a complete and sufficient answer to the attempted usurpation of the Senate." In the opinion of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) he "acted promptly, courageously, and in the highest tradition of his great office."

"If he were to act thus vigorously oftener, he would find the country responding more readily to his leadership," so the Des Moines *Register* (Ind.) thinks. The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) is delighted with the way the President "sweeps aside the mass of demagogic sophistry with which the Senate coalition clothed the subject."

"Once again the Senate has indulged in tactics which will further impair its standing," concludes the Boston *Herald* (Rep.). The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) talks about the "pernicious," "impudent," "malicious" way the Senate acted.

And yet the Raleigh *News and Observer* is one of several papers to suggest that something may be said for the Senate: "If the President is legally right, a good purpose has been still subserved in putting the commissioners under the calcium light." The Mobile *Register* suggests that "with the power trust seeking to secure control of important agencies of the central government, this is no time to stand upon technical niceties." Mr. Hearst's New York *American* says the same thing. In its opinion the real issue between the Senate and the President is "whether the people or the power trust shall control the new Federal power commission."

Incidentally, irrespective of the fight between the Senate and the White House, we find the dismissals by the Power Commission strongly condemned by such representative papers as the Columbus *Dispatch*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Philadelphia *Record*, Washington *News*, Macon *Telegraph*, and St. Paul *News*.

BUT whoever won a victory, or didn't, the object of the Senate coalition, says Ashmun Brown of the Providence *Journal*, "is to convince the American people that the President is the 'tool of the power trust,' and to make electric power, its regulation or its nationalization, a major issue in the Presidential campaign in 1932."

Other correspondents offer testimony to the same effect. "Ask any politician, of either party, in Washington to-day, what the prime issues of the 1932 campaign will be and," George R. Holmes of the International News Service tells us, "the answer invariably will be, 'Prohibition and power'; the order is sometimes reversed, but the answer is always the same." He adds:

"The issue springs from the grass-roots.

"For there is scarcely a State but which has the question of power development and control before it in one way or another.

"There are those who believe the vast natural and undeveloped power resources of the country should be owned and developed by State and Federal agencies. As opposed to this school of thought, there is that which favors private ownership and control, under public regulation. To this latter school, the very thought of public ownership and control is anathema."

And yet while "power trust" talk is being "smeared over many pages of the Congressional Record," Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore *Sun* insists that the politicians are nebulous about what the power trust is, and who it is, and what they want to do to it. And he concludes:

Acme Newspicture

When They Were Fired, It Fired The Senate

Charles F. Russell (at the reader's left) and William V. King.

"There are several reasons why not many people believe it can be made much of an issue in 1932.

"One is that it will be then, as in the past, impossible to get voters interested in anything except Prohibition. It isn't necessary to mention the others."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

More Bombshells in New York's "Vice Racket"

"GET OUT OR I'LL CRY FOR HELP!"

But the strange man who had slipt into her apartment seized her by the wrist and pushed her against the wall.

"He handled me like a gorilla," and this woman with the fear-widened eyes, characterized officially as "of unblemished reputation and complete innocence," went on with the story of her encounter with New York City's police vice squad.

"Then he put me under arrest, and told me to keep quiet. I became almost wild, and struggled with him until I finally got away. I got outside the door, but two men were there, and stopt me. My neighbors in the building heard the noise and came around to see what was going on. The two men held them back, altho the neighbors protested that I was a good woman. Finally, two policemen took me to the Fifty-first police station."

This from the testimony of Mrs. Rosa Helen Ricchebuono, "a rather stout, pleasant-faced" French-Canadian, convent-bred, sister of two Catholic priests and of a nun, and whose two uncles are monsignors. Victim of the vice squad, she told, in French, how her story was rejected in court, and she was sentenced to two days on a morality charge. As the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Magistrate Jesse Silbermann, the slim, gray-haired, saturnine judge, it was testified, overruled the testimony of several reliable witnesses, ignored the report of a probation officer in Mrs. Ricchebuono's case, and sent defendant to jail on a prostitution charge."

THE court accepted the statement of the vice-squad man that Mrs. Ricchebuono had waved at him from her window. This she emphatically denied, explaining that she had waved to her husband as he left for work.

Mrs. Ricchebuono was but one of many witnesses who have been passing through the hearing room of the Seabury-Kresel investigation of magistrates' courts in the metropolis. Instituted by the Appellate Division at the request of the Democratic Governor Roosevelt, the investigation has set off a series of bombshells following the first blasting attack against the vice squad, as recounted in our issue of December 13.

Scores of women were "framed" and fleeced, it was charged, with policemen, stool pigeons, bondsmen, and lawyers sharing in the graft, estimated at $5,000,000 a year.

Every new development lends strength to the prediction that when Isidor J. Kresel, the diminutive, pertinacious investigator, is through, "there will be a line of men on their way to prison."

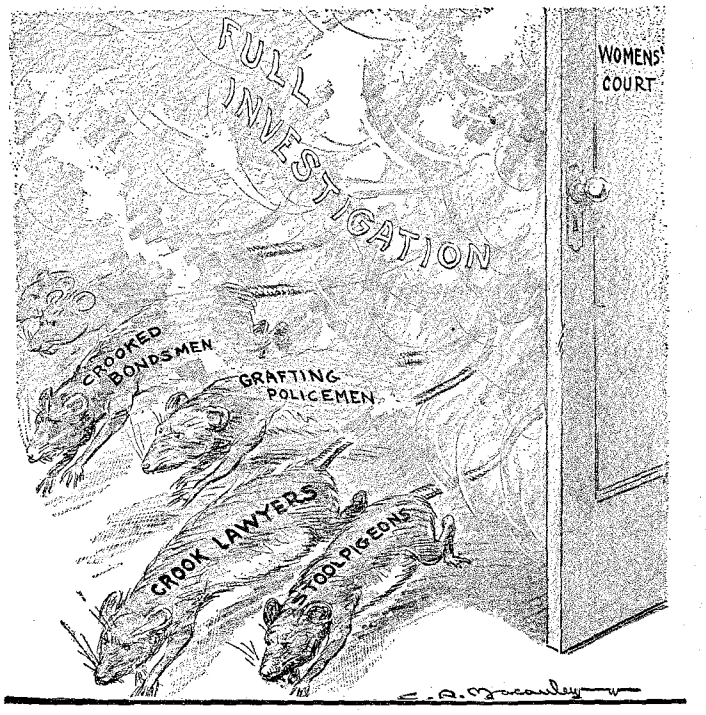
While New York was waiting to hear the outcome of police-department trials against twenty-four accused members, and to learn whether the Republican Legislature would order a thorough investigation of the Tammanyized metropolis, it had several serious matters to ponder—new evidence brought to light by the relentlessly digging Kresel. For instance, in the words of Hickman Powell, of *The World:*

"Seventy-seven girls have been sent to Bedford Reformatory in the last three years, as wayward minors, on illegal commitments signed by the magistrates of Women's Court, it was revealed by Mr. Kresel. Fifty-one are still confined there. The girls were committed on their own confessions, as exprest in pleas of guilty, altho the law, as expounded by Referee Seabury, clearly specifies that a girl must receive a hearing, with competent testimony against her, before being found a wayward minor."

ON the seventy-seven commitments, Mr. Powell tells us, "seven magistrates established the following score: H. Stanley Renaud, twenty-four; Jesse Silbermann, seventeen; Jean Norris, sixteen; Earl Smith, fourteen; Hulon Capshaw, three; Edward J. Walsh, one; and Norman J. Marsh, an ex-magistrate, two."

"Appalled at the thought that many of the girls are still in the reformatory," says the New York *Sun*, "Referee Seabury said that he was going to submit the list to Governor Roosevelt with the recommendation in many cases that the girls be pardoned and released immediately. That was the procedure he followed in the case of half a dozen women earlier in the investigation when testimony showed that they had been 'framed' on vice charges."

Another development of the Seabury-Kresel investigation



Gas Them into the Open

—Macauley in the Brooklyn "Eagle."

was the resignation of Magistrate Henry M. R. Goodman, who, altho assigning ill health as his sole reason, thereby forestalled, as the New York *Telegram* tells us, "a public exposure of his conduct." Goodman's action, we read further, "paralleled that of Francis X. McQuade, who quit as magistrate on the eve of a public inquiry into his affairs." Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky also was under the fire of Referee Seabury, who asked the Appellate Division to remove him because of his conduct in office and "participation in real-estate and brokerage activities."

"THE revelations and findings of the investigators thus far authorized to inquire into conditions demonstrate that the metropolis sorely needs the most thorough probe," says the Troy *Record*, expressing the views of the many papers which want a city-wide investigation by the Legislature—

"Very naturally people will wonder what the conditions might be in the political departments of the municipal government if the courts are corrupt. In such a condition of suspicion the Legislature is justified in an effort to clear up a situation which approximates a most serious public menace. It smacks of a Tweedism which should not prevail in this period of municipal development and government."

And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* also bludgeons Tammany:

"Tammany has perhaps never been in greater discredit than it is at the present time.

"The tamed and chastened Tiger, whom Al Smith was supposed to have caged, has broken out again, licking his fangs at the smell of blood.

"It is for the Legislature to dispose of him, not by merely partizan tactics, which might create a reaction in his favor, but by a calm and thorough exposure of the nature of the beast."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Filipinos on the War-Path

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM is blamed for the latest bloody "independence" outbreak in our Philippines.

Several hundred members of a secret native sect, called Colorums, according to cabled stories assembled and sacked Tayug, a town of 10,000, in Central Luzon.

First they set fire to buildings which the constabulary left their barracks to extinguish.

Then they seized the barracks, and secured arms and ammunition to supplement their bolos. Later they took refuge in a Catholic convent, eventually besieged and taken by reenforced constabulary, who recaptured the town.

Results: destruction of post-office, municipal building, and public records; a score of soldiers and Colorums killed—the casualties including Faustina Vidal, flagbearer of the rebels and daughter of Arcadio Vidal, one of the badly wounded leaders; capture of a banner, "For Freedom and an Independent Church"; some forty Colorum prisoners taken—thirteen high-school girls among them—subject to possible trial on charges of homicide for killing members of the constabulary; numerous Philippine dispatches depicting other raids, unrest, and threatened uprisings.

General Pascual, a school-teacher, tells the Manila correspondent of the New York *Times* that—

"The movement, under organization for more than a year, has for its object the independence of the Philippines and freedom of the Aglipayano, or Independent Catholic Church. A contributing factor is the land rental system, which the outlaws regard as oppressive; their first action taking Tayug was to burn all land deeds they could find."

When a Colorum gets into a state of religious excitement he is as dangerous and bad an individual as a Moro who has gone "juramentado," we read in the news columns of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Each leader assumes to be a personal emissary of Christ, usually wears long hair, and practises divine healing:

"The Colorums claim to be Christians, but instead of adhering to the established forms of the creed as followed in the more enlightened Filipino communities, they worship and adore certain 'holy' individuals, or leaders, who ascribe to themselves supernatural powers. These leaders or priests are the real Colorums, but the term is popularly applied to the whole sect.

"The Colorum following is made up largely of ignorant 'taos,' or country people.

"Bands of them may be found in nearly all the mountainous districts of the islands. They lead a seminomadic existence, roaming and devoting a large part of their time to the practise of their mysterious rites in caves.

"In one cave there is a large stone bearing an imprint which looks like a hand. The Colorums believe that the imprint was made by Jesus Christ, and thousands of them, mostly barefooted and in rags, make a pilgrimage to this cave every year.

"It is known that the bottom of all their activities is the firm conviction that Christ is due to come on earth, and that the end of the world is near. They expect a universal deluge at any moment, which accounts in part for their proclivity to live in the mountains."

THIS outbreak a hundred miles northwest of Manila appears to be a recrudescence of attacks made on the constabulary half a dozen years ago at the other end of the archipelago, observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"Papers found on the prisoners indicate a willingness to die 'for freedom and an independent church.' They advocate church communism, whatever that means, but cable dispatches doubt any connection with the Reds.

"These revolutionary tendencies are common among Oriental peoples, possibly a survival of Mohammedan teachings, which forbid the paying of tribute to 'unbelievers' and a militant policy of extermination for non-Moslem peoples.

"To what extent the troubles may be traced to sources which have fomented similar ones in China is not easy to say.

"An agrarian movement may have been incited by the peasants who lost their claims to lands in a recent Supreme Court decision. Moreover, rice prices have been low, and the specter of economic depression has stalked there as well as elsewhere throughout the world. Opportunist leaders have made cunning use of the grievances, as have the demagogs in China and Russia. The agitations, while distinctly separate in various sections of the Orient, are doubtless akin in their inspiration."

The Communist paper, *The Daily Worker*, New York, insists that "all American workers will understand the fairy-tale about 'religious fanatics' and 'colorums' is a cover for mass murder of peaceful but proud peasants who revolt against outrageous robbery and oppression." That "Red" paper continues, in part:

"It is quite logical that the 1,000 peasants of Pangasinan Province, robbed of their land by the Spanish Archbishop of the Roman church, the robbery approved by the native politicians of the Supreme Court, and sealed with the authority of American imperialism, should revolt, and raise the demands: Philippine independence from American rule; independence of the native Catholic Church, and for their own land—by resisting eviction, and by burning of the land deeds."

Jones Law Loses Some Teeth

OUT COME SOME OF THE TEETH of the hard-biting Jones "five-and-ten" law.

Petty Prohibition violators no longer face a $10,000 fine and a five-year prison term.

Instead, they will be subject to a maximum fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment.

This is accomplished by the Stobbs bill, which, we read, was passed by the House on January 8. Having slid through the Senate at the last session, it was ready for the President's signature.

Under this measure, fathered by Representative George R. Stobbs, Republican, Massachusetts, the lower penalties will apply in the following cases, as summarized by the Baltimore *Sun:*

"1. The sale of not more than one gallon of liquor by a person not engaged in habitual violation of the law.

"2. The manufacture of not more than a gallon where no other person is employed.

"3. Assistance as a casual employee in unlawful transportation or unlawful manufacture of not more than a gallon.

"4. Unlawful transportation of not more than one gallon.

"Under the Jones law, which this measure in some degree supplants, these and every other Prohibition offense became a potential felony punishable by a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for five years.

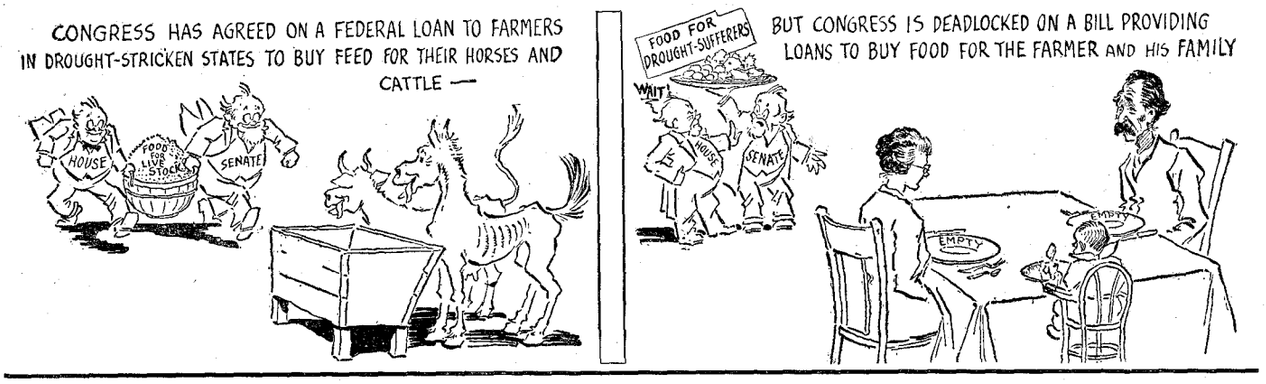
"Some of the wets in the House regard the modification of this stringent enactment as the first definite recession of the Prohibition tide that has been running high for more than a decade."

"THE fundamental purpose of this division of offenders into sheep and goats," we are told by the New York *World*, "is to permit the sheep to be tried for their relatively minor offenses without benefit of a trial by jury, in order that the Federal courts may be cleared of the tens of thousands of Prohibition cases which now congest them. Unhappily for this plan, originally proposed by the Wickersham Commission, Congress has lost all interest in the proposal for trials without jury."

"Protection from the risk of excessive penalties for the offenses now classed as minor is not only in the line of strict justice," says the Columbus *Dispatch*, "but will tend to reduce congestion in the higher courts." However, the Washington *Post* thinks that "either this law will remain inoperative or the Federal courts will be overburdened with cases that are below their dignity." Calling the law "merely a 'sop,'" *The Post* adds:

"Since theoretically it mitigates the rigors of the Jones law, it may be regarded as a concession to the wets. Since it puts on the statute books a recommendation of the Law Enforcement Commission, it becomes a bid for the good graces of the drys. Since its practical effect upon the enforcement of Prohibition will probably be nil, Congress may chalk up another master-stroke in political strategy to its credit."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


CONGRESS HAS AGREED ON A FEDERAL LOAN TO FARMERS IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN STATES TO BUY FEED FOR THEIR HORSES AND CATTLE —
HOUSE
FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK
SENATE
FOOD FOR DROUGHT-SUFFERERS
WAIT!
HOUSE
SENATE
BUT CONGRESS IS DEADLOCKED ON A BILL PROVIDING LOANS TO BUY FOOD FOR THE FARMER AND HIS FAMILY
EMPTY
EMPTY

Where Is the Difference? —Seibel in the Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

Now the "Farm Breadline"

A DRAMA OF HUMAN HUNGER flared in the dusty little town of England, Arkansas, a few weeks ago, and started a discussion that has been flaming ever since.

"Women crying openly and begging food for their children."

Thus an eye-witness describes what he saw when, in the words of the Associated Press:

"Five hundred or more farmers and their wives, half of the men said by City Marshal W. S. Wayne to have been armed, stormed the business section here late to-day, demanding food, and threatening to forcibly seize it in event it was not forthcoming. The merchants furnished food to more than 300 before the situation quieted late to-night.

"County Red Cross Chairman Albert Walls said the disturbance arose because the supply of questionnaire blanks used by the Red Cross became exhausted. Marshal Wayne said merchants first told him some of the men had displayed their pistols while in the stores, altho not threatening the proprietors."

When George E. Morris, an attorney, tried to quiet the farmers, we read further, he was interrupted by shouts:

"'Our children are crying for food and we are going to get it!'

"'We are not going to let our children starve!'

"'We want food and we want it now!'

"'We are not beggars! We are willing to work for fifty cents a day, but we're not going to starve, and we're not going to let our families starve.'"

THUS was America made acutely conscious of the fact that it now has a "farm breadline."

True, accounts differ as to just what happened in that little Arkansas town. A Red Cross official reported "disturbance caused by about forty men from one section of the county, causing only temporary excitement, but no damage to property or persons." However, newspaper accounts agree that there was a demonstration by hungry farmers, and that they were given food quickly.

Thunderous echoes of the incident reverberated in Washington while the Administration fought to keep Congress from adding $15,000,000 for food loans to the $45,000,000 bill for feed, fertilizer and seed, on the ground that the $15,000,000 would be a "dole"—government charity.

In the midst of this fight, the Red Cross, which shortly before had indicated that it could handle the situation with the funds on hand, suddenly issued an urgent appeal to the country for $10,000,000 to "prevent untold suffering and actual starvation by thousands of families" in Arkansas and twenty other drought-curst States.

What's the matter with Arkansas?

Correspondents who rushed there in the wake of the England incident draw a dismal picture of a State unable to provide for its own. Its treasury is empty, we are told. The Arkansas General Assembly, as its first act after assembling in the new session, asked Congress to pass the $15,000,000 food loan.

Thousands of people are hungry or accepting rations.

The Red Cross expects to be rationing 250,000 of the State's 1,800,000 population by February.

Mules and cattle are starving in the fields.

The drought burned up all the crops, and there is no money.

More than one hundred banks have failed.

Governor Parnell says that "at least $5,650,000 will be required during the crop-growing period in order that people on farms can buy something to eat while vegetables are maturing."

How about the individual farmer who has been crusht by multiple misfortune? If he has turned to the Red Cross for aid, he is getting it. Penny meals are the solution of his problem, we read, altho in many cases it may be two or three cents. How it works out is told by W. A. S. Douglas, correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Altho different sections of the country are using their own method in relief as regards the cost, the policy pursued in St. Francis County, between Little Rock and the Mississippi River, is fairly typical.

"Here the family is based on the unit of five, for computing purposes. These five live on $5 worth of food for a month—or a dollar a head. This statement sounds unbelievable, but the ration is made up with the approval of physicians, and is considered adequate.

"'They'll get no Thanksgiving or Christmas dinners,' observed the field man in St. Francis County, 'but at least we'll keep the wrinkles out of their bellies.'

"Here is the wrinkle-removing formula—a month's eating for five people and the cost:

36 pounds of flour	$ .90
24 pounds split beans	.70
12 pounds cracked rice	.35
2 pounds coffee	.30
24 pounds of meal	.55
½ gallon of molasses	.35
Lard and bacon	1.75
Baking powder	.10
Total	$5.00

"The prices may strike the average housewife as being fearfully low. It must be remembered that the Red Cross buys at wholesale, or very near to it, and that quantity is considered above quality, tho everything is sustaining."

Senator Joe T. Robinson, minority leader, in whose home county England is situated, and Arkansas's other Senator, Thaddeus H. Caraway, who sponsored the $15,000,000 food amendment to the $45,000,000 feed, fertilizer, and seed bill, demanded quick action.

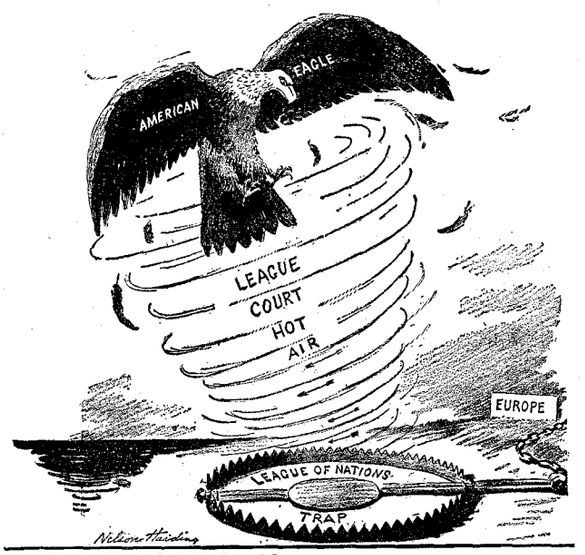
Senator Caraway bitterly denounced John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross, for his testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee "minimizing" conditions in Arkansas and other drought-scourged States. Supporting the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

All That's Holding Him Back
—Carmack in the Boston "Christian Science Monitor."

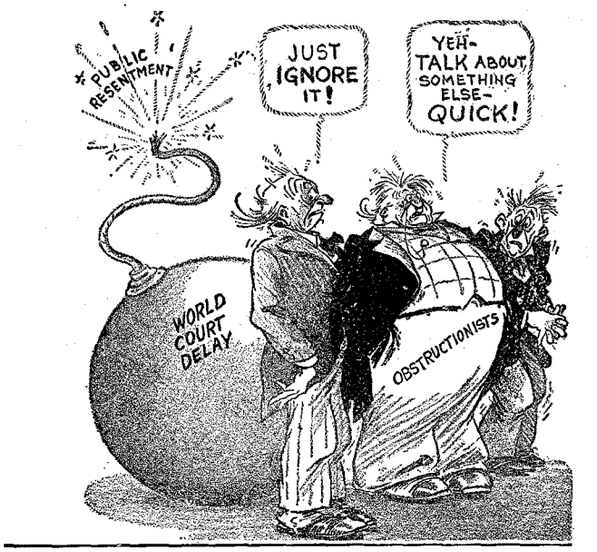
Copyright, 1930, by the Chicago *Tribune*

How Many Lives Has That Cat Got, Anyway?
—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."



Copyright by the New York Evening Journal, Inc.

Look Out for the Air Pocket!
—Harding in the New York "Evening Journal."



But Will It Stay Ignored?
—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

CARTOON REPERCUSSIONS OF THE NEW WORLD COURT AGITATION

stand of President Hoover against a food loan because it would establish a "dangerous precedent," Judge Payne said, we read, that "the Red Cross needed no Federal funds to meet all cases of individual distress in drought areas." If the Red Cross should need more money, he added, "we will yell."

And just a few days later the "yell" came—an urgent appeal for $10,000,000 to supplement the emergency fund of $4,500,000. Demands for help had trebled within a few days, Judge Payne said, and, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World:*

"Judge Payne said that the Mississippi Valley flood of 1927, in which the Red Cross spent $16,994,868 for relief of approximately 600,000, bids fair to be overshadowed in the present drought-relief work."

"An acute emergency"—that is how President Hoover refers to the situation in his special proclamation.

On January 14 the Senate abandoned its demand for a $15,000,000 food loan, in which it had been stedfastly opposed by the House, and the $45,000,000 drought-relief bill went to the President. But Senator Robinson served sharp notice on the Administration, we read, that he would insist upon adding to the agricultural department appropriations bill $25,000,000 to be spent by the Red Cross for food. Correspondents saw in his statement a plain threat to force an extra session if this item is rejected.

Perusal of scores of editorials reveals a sharp division of opinion on direct government relief. Says the Schenectady *Union-Star*, spokesman for one side:

"Federal feeding would set a most dangerous precedent. It would be too dangerously like the dole, which paralyzed British labor. Americans retain their self-respect. They accept temporary help. They will borrow to get out of difficulty, but they do not want the dole."

But, retorts the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch:*

"There is, even in theory, no difference between a Federal loan to a man to enable him to buy feed for cattle and horses and a Federal loan to a man to enable him to buy food for himself, his wife, and his children. There's no logic whatever in the cry of 'doles' unless it extends to and includes condemnation, or disapproval, of Federal loans to drought sufferers for any purpose."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Liberia Warned to Clean Out Slavery

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SLAVES to creditors. A woman held in pawn six years for the sum of one pound; repawned by the holder, and unable to secure her release.

A man of forty pawned as a child, the pawner dead, no hope of redemption remaining.

Villages terrorized and depopulated to recruit forced labor.

Torture of compulsory labor gangs.

Forced labor for public works diverted to officials' private plantations.

Rounded-up native laborers shipped to French and Spanish colonies.

Such findings of conditions in the Negro Republic of Liberia by an International Commission of Inquiry lead our Secretary of State Stimson to issue peremptory notes of warning and dissatisfaction with anything less than a prompt clean-up by the Liberian Government. He declares:

"International public opinion will no longer tolerate these twin scourges of slavery and forced labor.

"Unless they are abolished, and unless there is instituted by the Liberian Government a comprehensive system of reforms loyally and sincerely put into effect, it will result in the final alienation of the friendly feelings which the American Government and people have entertained for Liberia since its establishment nearly a century ago."

International

Under International Fire

Charles D. B. King, now ex-President of Liberia.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Negro president of Fisk University, nominated by the United States; Cuthbert Christy of England, nominated by the League of Nations, and Arthur Barclay of Liberia, made up the Commission of Inquiry. Their scathing report of five months' investigation finally becomes a press sensation four months later, after Liberia's President, C. D. B. King, and Vice-President Allen W. Yancy have resigned, Secretary of State Barclay becomes acting President, and correspondents at Washington report preparations to send a new American Minister, Charles E. Mitchell, to Liberia. Control of customs, it will be remembered, is vested in a General Receiver and Financial Adviser designated by the United States, by reason of loans to the Liberian Government.

The Commission's report, as Secretary Stimson says, "is a shocking indictment of the Liberian Government's policy of suppression of natives—permitted, if not actually indulged in—by nearly all the high officials of Liberia, including the Vice-President of the Republic."

THE report was made to Liberia early in September of 1930, but held in diplomatic channels until simultaneous publication by the League of Nations and our State Department, January 9.

Meantime Secretary Stimson's second note calls on Liberia for action, instead of promises without definite plans for executing the recommended reforms. He declares that Liberia had consented to the investigation "with extreme reluctance," had denied that either slavery or forced labor existed, and he intimates that threats of intimidation and retaliation had been used against witnesses before the Commission.

Yet Liberia's delegate to the League of Nations, Antoine Sottilo, tells Geneva correspondents that Liberia showed the unprecedented courage of "asking for the investigation," whereas among other countries, signatories of the antislavery convention of 1926, at least one (correspondents assume he means Abyssinia) has 2,000,000 slaves, compared to possibly only 400,000 out of a total population of 2,500,000 in Liberia.

He repeats this claim of initiative when submitting Liberia's official note to the League, accepting the Commission's recommendations in principle, and promising improvement "to the full extent of its resources." He asks the League Council to consider Liberia's fair spirit, her particularly severe economic crisis and limited financial resources, adding a request for publicity for Liberia's claims. At the same time Secretary Stimson files his notes and documents with the League Secretariat for circulation and information to all parties concerned with the slavery convention.

"If Secretary of State Stimson never does anything else to be proud of, he has earned the lasting gratitude of all civilized peoples and of the black slaves of Africa by his ultimatum to the American Protectorate of Liberia," says the New York *Telegram*, of the Scripps-Howard chain. Our press in general backs Secretary Stimson more or less vigorously than *The Telegram*, which hails action "at last" regarding "our slave colony." We read:

"Perhaps the most tragic aspect of these disclosures is that Negro descendants of American slaves have been the vicious enslavers of their own race in Liberia, and that black is enslaved by black in Abyssinia.

"The cruelty of white men exploiting Negroes in backward countries is somehow less surprizing.

"Certainly this scandal should be a warning to all American interests operating in Abyssinia and other slave countries.

"As for the hypocrisy which has allowed the United States Government to wink at Liberian slavery all these years, no condemnation can be too strong."

It is only fair to remark, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "that forced-labor systems comparable to that flourishing in Liberia exist also in some districts of British East Africa, in the Belgian Kongo, in Madagascar and French West Africa, and in the Dutch East Indies." Further:

"But Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands are not to be addrest with scathing notes.

"Liberia, being, so to speak, a protégé of ours, and insignificant to boot, can be upbraided without serious embarrassment."

THE Commission's report finds that domestic slavery among the tribes does exist and includes the pawning system, in some instances abused for personal ends by taking women as pawns, and using them to attract male laborers to the land. But government law permits individual appeals to courts for freedom on writ of habeas corpus or by direct proceedings against master or owner.

Press summaries of the report inform us that the Firestone Tire and Rubber Plantations Company has a clean record of operations. Other important findings include:

"Forced labor for motor-road construction, building, and public works, wastefully recruited, frequently ill-treated, in many instances diverted for official private use on farms and plantations without pay.

"Contract laborers shipped to the Spanish island of Fernando Po and French Gabun, recruited under conditions of criminal compulsion scarcely distinguishable from slave-raiding and slave-trading.

"Vice-President Yancy and other high government officials sanctioned and condoned the forced-labor system with attendant cruelties, and the use of the frontier force to convoy captured natives for shipment at the coast.

"Raided villages, burning, beating, torturing, and other outrages practised."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CONGRESSIONAL relief appropriation: Giving it back.—*Wooster Record.*

WHILE Senator Norris doesn't altogether bolt his party, he certainly hammers it.—*Weston Leader.*

EINSTEIN has a plan to end war. We hope it is something that more than twelve people can understand.—*Judge.*

COURAGE and capital are all that's required right now to make oodles of dough, but the timid seem to have the capital.—*Weston Leader.*

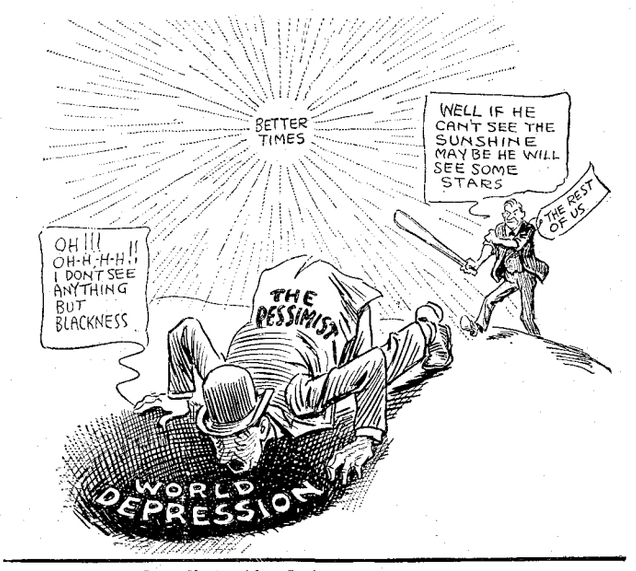
DR. FLEXNER'S charge that American education has become "a bargain-counter system" meets with scant credence among fathers who have sons and daughters in college.—*Arizona Producer.*

ANOTHER gangster has been arrested in Chicago. Probably for parking his machine-gun in front of a fire-plug.—*Buffalo News.*

A NEW musical instrument, resembling a saxophone, is said to be so simple in design that a child can play it. It is a great pity.—*The Humorist.*

GOVERNMENT chemists have found a new way to make alcohol unfit to drink, but the bootleggers really didn't need a new way.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

JAPAN is now engaged in a five-year campaign to make America "silk conscious," and if we know our America the groundwork is already laid.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*


BETTER TIMES
WELL IF HE CAN'T SEE THE SUNSHINE MAYBE HE WILL SEE SOME STARS
THE REST OF US
OH!!! OH-H-H-H!! I DON'T SEE ANYTHING BUT BLACKNESS
THE PESSIMIST
WORLD DEPRESSION

Copyright, 1931, by the George Matthew Adams Service

If We Had Our Wish

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

THE consensus of opinion seems to be that the coffin into which Federal Judge Clark consigned the Eighteenth Amendment is only one-half of one per cent. bier.—*Reading Times.*

NOW that New Jersey has a rubber-paved highway, the traffic laws should be so amended as to prohibit hitting a pedestrian on the first bounce.—*Judge.*

THOSE alien gangsters that Secretary of Labor Doak is to send back to their several native heaths probably will carry with them the greater part of Coolidge prosperity.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER declared that Professor Einstein is monarch of the realm of pure thought, thus excluding him from jurisdiction over some of the shows in Gotham.—*Boston Herald.*

GASOLINE is selling eight gallons for $1, but the price of bread is the same as last year, which proves, of course, that the cost of living really would be down 20 per cent. if one could live on gasoline.—*Detroit News.*

SENATOR CUTTING says that Senator Norris has merely been trying to carry out the G. O. P. platform. It is also our view that Norris should not be interfered with if he doesn't try to bring if back.—*Weston Leader.*

"WHAT may be a certain cure for one person is often utterly useless in the case of another," says a doctor. It is no good, for example, advising a kleptomaniac to try to take things quietly in the future.—*The Humorist.*

REALLY, there doesn't seem to be any really big and valid reason why those lame Congressional ducks should be bewailing their fate. It might be worse. The morning paper says they are chasing the Republicans in Spain with machine-guns.—*Boston Herald.*

ALL that goes up is bound to come down, except taxation.—*Dallas News.*

IN Latin America the problem is whether they can keep their New Year's revolutions.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

PERHAPS Mexico would entertain a proposal from us to swap Chicago for Lower California.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHEN a big-league heavyweight fights for the benefit of unemployment, any fan knows whose unemployment it is.—*San Diego Union.*

DETROIT *Free Press* doesn't suppose the Senate, "if it sat in a hall of mirrors, would be able to see itself as others see it." If it did, the Nye committee would investigate the mirrors.—*Toledo Blade.*

WHAT the Spanish Government seems to need is a good political matador. One adept in handling the bull.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SOVIET official declares that "Sovietism and alcoholism do not go together." Okey by us if they did, and never came back.—*Weston Leader.*

THE opinion of the judiciary concerning Judge Clark's ruling that the Eighteenth Amendment is invalid is that the decision itself isn't so husky.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST undertakes to explain "what's back of the Republican blow-up in Spain." Some Spaniards are also interested in what's in front of it.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE psychologist who says the movies keep people sane may be instancing another case of relativity. At least we're not so crazy as some of the films.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

BANDITS held up a New York night club. Patrons began to realize that it was a hold-up, because, unlike the waiters, the bandits didn't bother to present any bills.—*London Opinion.*

ASTRONOMERS are unable to explain a red flush which is spreading over the face of Jupiter. We suppose it is useless to suggest that a modern novel has somehow found its way up there.—*The Humorist.*

EINSTEIN, who states that all men should refuse to fight in a war, is given several columns on his talk in the press. Debs, who said the same thing, was sent to jail. Are we advancing?—*B'nai B'rith Messenger.*

WHEN you see a man standing on a street corner with a few Baldwins, you know he has lost most of his money. When you see a man passing by with a couple of pippins, he's probably going to.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Capone nuptials have united two fairly noble Chicago houses, and after this we shall take no nonsense from our British cousins. We feel that our beerage is just as costly and snooty as theirs.—*The New Yorker.*

MRS. KEITH-MILLER, Australian flyer, who was forced down in the Bahamas, lived for some time on wild pawpaws. These should not, however, be confused with the wild pawpaws from which the sugar comes.—*Boston Herald.*

PROBABLY the reason there are 8,000,000 autos on the highways and byways which aren't worth a cent more than $25 apiece, as the National Automobile Association solemnly assures us there are, is that the owners don't like to let go of them until the last instalment is met.—*Ohio State Journal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

Behind the Scenes in Moscow

THE ELABORATE TRIAL OF THE SOVIET engineer and professor conspiracy, we are now told, was only a smoke-screen to hide another conspiracy, more serious, threatening the rule of Mr. Joseph Stalin.

The trial, the confessions, the clemency, transfixt the attention of all Russia and, by raising the bogy of foreign intervention, distracted the eyes of the malcontents from the more dangerous internal dissensions which for some time past have been disturbing the harmonious working of the Bolshevik régime.

That this was the real reason for the trial is the contention of a correspondent of the London *New Statesman*, who says that among the political consequences of the trial is the achievement by Stalin of a "temporary triumph." He writes:

"The real conspiracy which the recent trial was supposed to have unmasked was not the bogus revelations of the decrepit and defenseless professors, but the organized attempt at an anti-Stalin *coup d'état* by Syrtsoff and Lominadze.

"This conspiracy, which by means of the faked trial the Bolsheviks have been successful in concealing from the outside world, and even from their own subjects, was wide-spread in its ramifications. It was the most direct menace from within to which the Stalin régime has been exposed.

"In the sense that it was an organized attempt to overthrow Stalin it was far more serious than the petulant opposition of a Trotzky or a Bukharin.

"All the facts are not yet known. But from what the Bolsheviks themselves have admitted, it is obvious that the movement was wide-spread, that its leaders had considerable support alike inside the party, in the Red Army, and among the peasants.

"The significant fact is that Syrtsoff was until recently the trusted confederate of Stalin. Syrtsoff's public criticisms were directed against the abuses of the Bolshevik bureaucracy in connection with the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan.

"He made no open attack upon Stalin. In his cross-examination he went even so far as to declare that he had Stalin's support for the reforms which he wished to introduce.

"There can, however, be little doubt that his real objective was the overthrow of Stalin. His offense was his attempt to form a secret organization, and that secret organization extended its tentacles to such far-flung outposts of Bolshevism as Siberia and the Caucasus.

"It is reasonable to suppose that prominent Communists do not enter lightly into a serious conflict with their leader unless they are assured of some measure of support, and unless they see unmistakable signs of discontent with the existing leadership.

"Syrtsoff saw those signs; he found that support. His failure is said to be due to the fact that at the last minute Voroshiloff came out on the side of Stalin."

WHEN the whole truth is known, it is then pointed out, it may be found that the Syrtsoff revolt has been magnified unduly. But, it is alleged that discontent among the peasants is wide-spread, and is spreading among those Red soldiers who returned to the villages on leave of absence. There is reliable evidence to show, we are assured, that in many villages soldiers on leave have sided with the peasants in repelling the agents of the Ogpu—Secret Police—and the government grain-collectors. We are advised then:

"During recent months, too, the terrorist activities of the Ogpu have been directed far more against the peasant soldiery of the Red Army than against the bourgeoisie or, in fact, against the political opponents of Bolshevism.

"Doubtless, the whole issue in Russia turns on the success or failure of the Five Year Plan. For the moment Stalin has triumphed. But his position has been undermined as at no other period in the history of Bolshevism.

"If he can restore some measure of economic prosperity, he may rise on the stepping-stones of his damaged self to higher things.

"On the other hand, failure will mean another and perhaps more serious challenge to his leadership, and, altho one hesitates to question the stability of a régime which has survived more rumors than there are hairs on Stalin's head, there is good reason for believing that the economic situation of the Bolsheviks is more serious to-day than at any moment since 1919."

Holding a Man's Job

A woman worker in an automobile factory in Stalingrad, the city named after Russia's "Big Boss."

IT may be assumed that Stalin eventually will go, but it can not be assumed that his overthrow will imply the end of Bolshevism, and this correspondent of *The New Statesman* adds:

"We may admit that to-day we are face to face with a new threat to the stability of the Bolshevik régime—a threat that is more serious because it comes from within the party and not, as has happened hitherto, from without.

"Our policy should be framed in accordance with this knowledge. We should be cautious in the extent of our commercial commitments.

"But it would be foolish to attempt to influence from outside issues over which we have no control."

The most important thing in the news about Russia now, say some foreign editors, is the fact that Stalin has established his dictatorship sheerly by the relentless elimination of any "comrade" who might imperil his leadership. As the London *Daily Telegraph* puts it, a chapter in the history of the Russian dictatorship is rounded off by the announcement in Moscow that Rykoff has been removed from the post of President of the council of people's commissars. The post is one of honor rather than of influence, we are told, because all real power was concentrated in the directory of the Communist party, controlled in its turn by Stalin. But the office that was held by Lenin himself is one of high consideration in the Bolshevik world, and with Rykoff's dismissal the last of Lenin's old guard—the men who worked with him to make the revolution of 1917—disappears from the official hierarchy, and we read:

"Lenin's absolute power was founded on the willing devotion of all the rest to a towering personality.

"Stalin's is based on ruthless repression of all rival influences.

"Rykoff had, like other victims, criticized that fearful gamble with the lives of millions called the Five Year Plan—the attempt to cram a vast population by sheer force into a mold devised by rabid visionaries. He had even dared to say that the Government should 'feed its own people before thinking about export.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why Spain's Rebellion Failed

THE SPANISH REBELS rebelled *too soon*—and that is why they failed to overthrow the historic and deep-rooted monarchy of Spain.

So say many overseas editors, who point out incidentally that

International Newsreel photograph

A Victim of the Premature Revolt in Spain

this particular Spanish outbreak is merely going the same road as many rebellions in the past.

But it would probably have failed anyhow, observes the London *Sunday Times*, altho its failure was made certain from the moment that a body of overenthusiastic supporters in the fortress town of Jaca, under the Pyrenees, anticipated the date of the revolt by several days.

The secret was out, it is related; the Government acted swiftly and firmly, and within a matter of hours the outbreak was quelled.

While the monarchy is probably stronger than it was, for the comparative weakness of republican enthusiasm has been demonstrated, this newspaper thinks it is possible that the Government has done itself some harm by the ruthlessness with which the death sentences on the ringleaders at Jaca were carried out.

THE country is anything but settled, it is asserted, and "further trouble must sooner or later be expected, unless measures of appeasement are taken," and we read:

"The best way for General Berenguer to satisfy public opinion is to press forward with rather more speed than hitherto his plans for restoring to the Spanish people measures of self-government and freedom.

"When that has been done, the worst of the discontent should disappear, and King Alfonso should feel more secure on his throne than for several years past."

One great trouble with the Army, writes a London *Times* correspondent, is that most of the younger officers "have republican sympathies," and "the ranks are also divided." He explains the situation in these words:

"The Spanish Army is recruited by conscription. The ordinary conscript serves for six months, and he is probably neither more nor less reliable when the Riot Act is read than a conscript soldier in any country.

"But there is a special class of troops known as 'paying soldiers,' who are conscribed like the others, but in return for a premium of 1,000 pesetas, which they pay to the Government, they have the privilege of choosing where they will be stationed.

"The result is to create a sort of yeomanry with many privileges and a high average of education, who are interested in politics and exert strong influence on the Army as a whole.

"A great many of this class are now said to have republican sympathies, and on their attitude a good deal depends."

THE strength of the feeling against the Government of Spain surprizes the Manchester *Guardian*, which finds it in every class of society except, perhaps, in the Church and among the country gentry. This famous Liberal daily goes on to say:

"Hatred of the régime is almost strong enough among the workers to allow the Socialists of Madrid to forget their bitter quarrel with the Syndicalists of Barcelona.

"Since the beginning of the autumn there has been a constant succession of partial and general strikes, caused not so much by hard times or economic problems as by political dislike of the Government.

"But it is not only among the workers and the naturally discontented classes that unrest is prevalent. The professions, which normally can be relied on to support law and order, are just as dissatisfied.

"Large sections of the Army are openly in opposition to the Government, students and professors alike are in a perpetual state of unrest, and even the lawyers are moved."

Of course it may be said that such conservative people as lawyers, professors, and Army officers are not of the stuff of which modern revolutions are made; and *The Guardian* asks, why, then, are they drifting into revolution? The answer is to be found, it says, in the feeling of insecurity which the monarchy brings to Spain. The troubles, shifts, and difficulties seem to them to be due to the presence of King Alfonso, for—

"In their eyes Primo de Rivera's dictatorship was a means of preventing awkward inquiries into the responsibility for the Moroccan disasters.

"They see Berenguer replacing Primo de Rivera when the

International Newsreel photograph

Marching into Jail

Soldiers of the garrison at Jaca, where a reported country-wide revolution in Spain failed because by mistake they mutinied before the date set for the general uprising.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

latter's unpopularity threatened to cause a revolution and bring down the Throne.

"They notice that the promised elections are put off time and again, and conclude that this is done because the King is afraid to face a freely elected Parliament. Thus to Spain in recent years the monarchy has meant not security but instability.

"It has prevented a return to constitutional government because King Alfonso fears that his people no longer want him to be King.

"But unconstitutional government means disorder and public tumults dangerous to that peace of society without which the professional classes can not live.

"It is this which turns large sections of the Army, the law, and the universities into radicals or revolutionaries."

France and Europe's War Fear

A WAVE OF DREAD sweeps through France every so often—dread of a new great war in Europe.

What some French editors call the "alarmist press" are largely responsible for striking terror into the soul of the country.

This rouses other French observers to calm the public mind, even tho they are sharply conscious that France must always be ready to protect itself, but must keep cool and level-headed in the present state of things.

Life in the new Europe, remarks Lucien Romier in *Le Petit Parisien*, is not as certain people thought it would be after the war. They expected to find it like a pleasure-trip, he avers ironically, a vacation period, or club of diplomats and parliamentarians. Actually, the new Europe, he says, is a social drama where all the nations play their parts.

The danger of war, if it should come, would not result, as in the past, from the madness of kings or the ambition of rival State departments, but from the bad temper of a nation driving its government into a desperate adventure, and Mr. Romier continues:

"Of course the old international policies have not lost their power, but now they are more subject to the whim of popular demand, and public feeling is always swayed by economic and social prejudice.

"Also it must be remembered that the new statesmen of Europe, who have reached their position solely through the favor of the masses, show toward even the most superficial and transitory currents of opinion a submissiveness not possest by their predecessors.

"In Western Europe, where an already old democracy is so framed that it can resist dangerous temptations, we do not fully realize this risk. But in all the rest of Europe, the change in régime since the war was sudden, the new framework of government is fragile, and the nations who have not had a political education react toward their governments by movements that lack moderation."

IT is then pointed out that the very parts of Europe where the political and social conditions were changed as a result of the war, are those that suffer most just now from economic unrest in the triple form of industry, agriculture, and finance.

To say that any of these people in consequence really would like to see war come would be an exaggeration, we are told. But most of them, it is alleged, unaccustomed to manage their own affairs, blame their troubles either on their governments, who hasten to shift the responsibility to other countries, or the people blame them on other countries, and of course that rasps the nationalist feeling among them all.

That's why the world is in such a nervous condition at present, according to Mr. Romier, who believes that the masses need political education in order to ensure peace among the States of Europe.

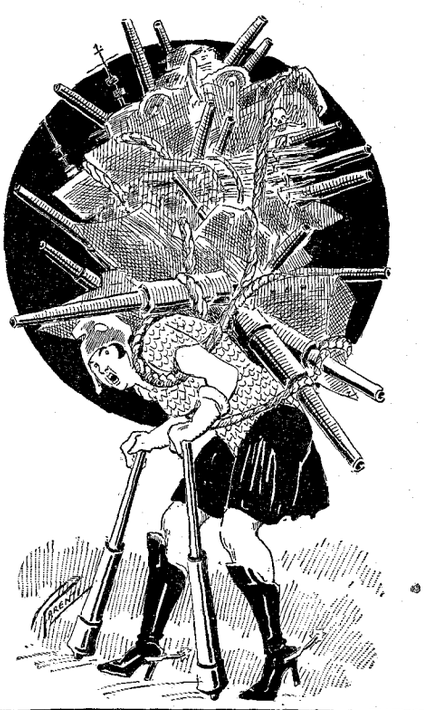
While hailing the abolition of secret diplomacy as an aid toward ridding Europe of cliques and coteries, he is doubtful of the "exaltation of popular nationalism," especially among the younger States, and he proceeds:

"Popular nationalism has caused upsets of international relations which make it very difficult to obtain a stable equilibrium. They are like upsets of the stomach and the temper.

"The idea of collective prosperity, which has taken the place of the old notion of prestige, has step by step in the past ten years become the dominant principle of the national policies of States.

"Quite suddenly peace finds itself subjected no longer to the prudence or imprudence of the governing Powers, but to the physical variations of the elements of prosperity and consequently to the uncertainties of the entire economic world."

NOW where does France stand in the European situation? In answer to this question, Mr. Romier declares that France enjoys a position of high privilege. She is an old democracy, he reminds us, in which the poise of things is constantly reestablished through individualism, through the critical spirit, and also the "prudence of action if not of words."



An Italian Thrust at France

"Marianne staggers under her armament burden."

—"Il '420'" (Florence).

The war left France's political framework almost intact, and we are told that socially the French people have risen greatly, because victory has put France on the old line of her glorious past.

Her industrial and agricultural organization, controlled by a dexterous stabilization of the franc, we are assured, has enabled her to restore very rapidly her wealth of resources.

France, he declares, is suffering less than other countries from the hard times the world over. Consequently he claims she is probably the only country in Europe, if not in the world, which, unburdened with material necessity, has time to cultivate some ideals. Mr. Romier goes on to say:

"But such privileges have also their responsibilities. Whether France wishes it or not, she attracts the notice of other nations. Should any one be surprized that she is looked upon with envy, ill will, or even with hatred?

"That is only too human, but this attention given to France, we dare to say, indicates a certain hope. France should be firm in its calm and shed its rays afar. Calm is as contagious as nervousness."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Puppets—What Are They?

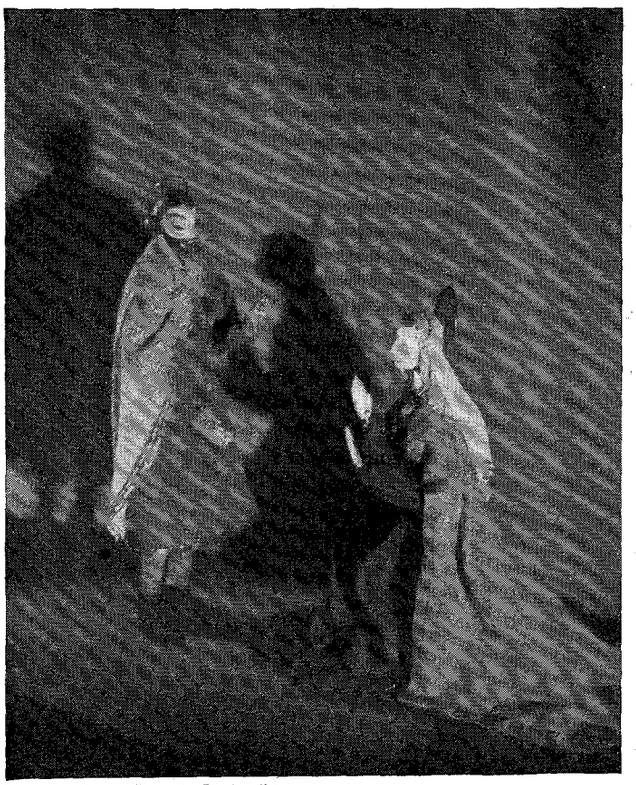
A MARIONETTE IS A LITTLE MARY.

The term comes from the Middle Ages when the Church used puppet plays to teach things to people who couldn't read.

So the tiny puppet Marys, used by the churches, and for church stories, came to be called *marionettes*.

Before the advent of moving pictures, most any Italian quarter in our great cities had its marionette theater. But times and customs change, and what the Italians have let go, our native-born have taken up.

During the holiday weeks the New York theater advertisement



Designed by Peter Williams after Fra Angelico

Mary Beseeches Joseph for Cherries

But Joseph refuses, and the tree bends down with its fruit.

columns announced three or four such attractions. Besides Tony Sarg, an old hand at this form of entertainment, were a group calling themselves "The Puppet Players," and going for entertainment into the realms of fantasy, burlesque, church legend, and dynamic design.

Their announcement calls to mind some puppet facts that may surprize:

"Puppetry is a dynamic art, the elements of which are drama, design, and performance. The conception of the puppet as a photographic imitation of the human actor ignores his unique values.

"He lends himself to stylization, delicate beauty, and caricature in a truly fascinating way. The artist interested in modern design has here a field untouched where originality and inventiveness can have full play.

"From earliest times the puppet theater has been, and is today, a familiar form of entertainment throughout Europe, in Italy reaching its widest audience through companies in practically every town. Besides many touring companies, there are old, permanent puppet theaters in Naples, Milan, Lyons, Munich, and Zurich, to name only a few of the most famous.

"Outstanding among individual puppet masters are Richard Teschner of Vienna, noted for puppets of exquisite design and delicacy, and Alexandra Exter, a Russian working in Paris, who is an essentially modern interpreter.

"The Czecho-Slovakian and Russian governments are using puppets extensively, the former with 1,200 companies for the entertainment of the Army and a children's puppet theater in the Prague library, the latter with 1,000 touring companies to spread Soviet ideas.

"During recent years in the United States, there has been a sudden growth of interest in the puppet theater. In 1928 seven books were published on its various phases; in 1929 nine books came out.

"There are now about ten independent professional companies playing. This count does not include the schools that are teaching puppetry and the many amateur groups. Recently many summer camps have installed departments, and public libraries are using puppets in their story-telling. During the 1929 Christmas season, five puppet companies were playing in New York City."

TESCHNER, the Viennese, uses pantomime entirely. "He does not feel," says Amy MacMaster in the New York *Evening Graphic*, "that human speech, as he has met it, is adequate to express the thoughts and emotions of his airily graceful little dolls."

Our illustration of Teschner, on page 18, gives, from the London *Graphic*, the last scene in a Javanese play. We read:

"A performance of Prof. Richard Teschner's marionettes takes place in Vienna every second year round about Christmas time, remarkable beauty and technique being displayed by his puppets.

"They are not worked by wires, but by fine sticks from below. This is the Javanese principle, and Teschner has been naturally led to Javanese legends. In the romance of *Prince Kiai-Ageng*, the Prince follows a strange bird far into a forest, and comes upon the goddess *Nawang Wulan*, with her handmaidens, preparing to bathe.

"It is love at first sight; he marries her, and they have a daughter, *Rôrô Nawang*.

"Their happiness depends on a magic pot of rice which daily cooks a new meal, so long as it is not interfered with. The curious baby, however, lifts the lid and disaster follows. In a flurry of thunder and lightning, *Nawang Wulan* disappears."

BESIDES the German fairy-tale, "Rumpelstiltskin," Miss MacMaster speaks of other offerings of the Puppet Players:

"The dynamic dancing of the Puppet Players is a thing to which both children and adults take. In this, eccentric line figures are used.

"Both adults and children see in this simple thing something that appeals to them. When the puppet line figures shimmy, for instance, imagination makes the audience see people doing it.

"As to the vaudeville and the caricatures of current plays, Gordon Craig, the English artist and stage designer, who has devoted much time to the reviving of old, beloved, and long-lost puppet shows, declares that puppets are really just 'men without egoism.'

"Even tho the little vaudeville figures are realistic in design, they suggest to the beholder a satire on human movements. Along with the usual vaudeville figures, the Puppet Players have songs and dances by the Milkman, the Red-Headed Girl, and the modern Gigolo.

"The religious play, 'The Miracle of the Cherry Tree,' is a charming little pantomime production of the old Italian legend. *Joseph* and *Mary* see a cherry-tree, and *Mary* begs *Joseph* to pick some cherries for her baby. *Joseph* declines, so at her request the tree bends down its uppermost bough so that she can pick the cherries herself.

"The director of Puppet Players is Catherine F. Reighard, a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

former teacher of English in the Washington Square College, New York University, and the author of 'Plays for People and Puppets' and a number of children's stories. She has been a puppeteer for some years.

"Her chief puppeteer and costume designer is Vi Turner, an English girl, who grew up in the Professional Children's School, the school for stage children.

"The artist responsible for the creation of the dynamic dancing figures, the funny camel, and the hauntingly beautiful fairy hill is Peter Williams, a youth of less than twenty, who has been doing puppets for several years.

"Peter is an artist in temperament as well as in his work, and a mechanic as well as an art designer."

Arthur Ruhl, in *The Herald Tribune*, gives us a glimpse:

"'Variety' is a miniature 'revue,' with a song-and-dance team doing a sentimental waltz song and dance in a really quite astonishing approximation of the real thing. You can actually enjoy this turn, taking it just as it comes, as if you were looking at real vaudeville through the wrong end of an opera glass. A pair of these dolls can achieve the charm of the usual stage performance.

"The 'dynamic dancing' turns, in which two angular figures, suggesting slightly humanized musical notes, dance, with their enlarged silhouettes thrown on a back-drop, are other examples of the possibilities of an art, comparatively unfamiliar in this country."

The Voice Collects Damages

THE HUMAN VOICE HAS COME into its own. No longer does it waste itself on the circumambient air: it has become a recognized commodity for the courts to deal with.

"The wireless and the talkies have shown us that the voice is even more important than the features," says a writer in *The Evening Standard* (London), and he gives us a curious instance in proof:

"A film actor has brought an action against his employers on the ground that they had deprived him of his voice.

"For the voice of some other actor had been synchronized to fit the words enunciated upon the screen.

"The actor argued that his voice represented a vital part of his personality and that to attach to his features the voice of another man was to deprive him of that personality. The action was settled—in the plaintiff's favor."

THE writer informs us that the nature of voices has long been a hobby of his; a hobby, we gather, much neglected in the past, with the consequence that we have lost count of a vital part of the personalities of many great men of other years. He writes:

"I have a theory that men of great physical as well as mental vitality have undeveloped voices.

"Bismarck, we know, had a still, small voice like the voice of an asthmatic curate; and the voice of Reza Kkan Pahlevi is as that of Lycidas piping through a hollow reed.

"Tennyson boomed, it is true, but Byron drawled affectedly, and 'Dizzy' minced, and Shelley squeaked.

"Only last night, by a stroke of luck, I obtained evidence about the Duke of Wellington.

"My neighbor, after dinner, told me that Lord Morley had told him that Gladstone, at his first meeting with Wellington, was overwhelmed and startled by the childlike softness of his voice.

"But what evidence is there (I have found none) regarding the voice of Napoleon? We know that in moments of excitement he spoke with a strong Italian accent. We know also that 'at moments' his voice could be soft as a woman's. But did he shout like Mussolini, or did he adopt the deep 'cello bass of Briand?

"People did not notice the voice in those prewireless days.

"The other day I found myself sitting next to a Victorian lady at luncheon. She had known Carlyle, Tennyson, and Matthew Arnold. She remembered Tennyson's voice, since, with its broad Lincolnshire vowels and deep booming notes, it was unforgetable.

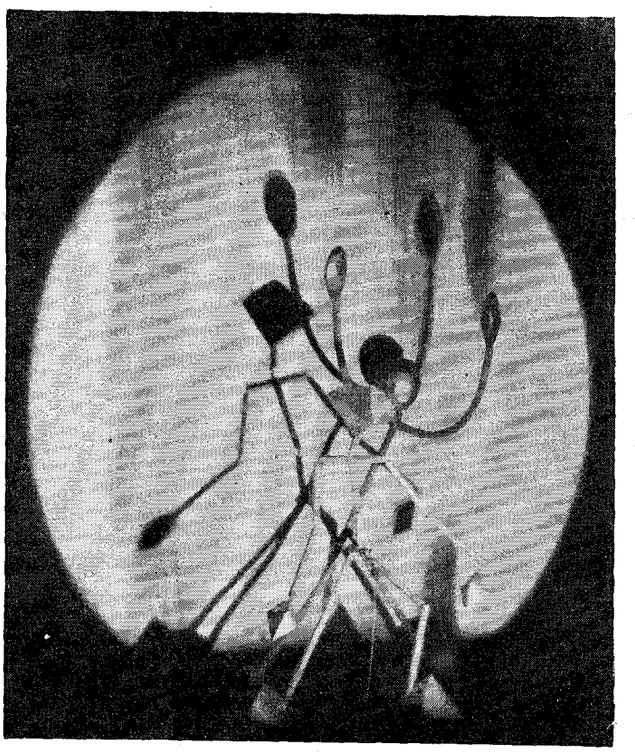
"'And Carlyle?' I asked her. 'Oh, he had a Scotch accent.' 'Yes,' I urged, 'but what about his voice? Was it loud or soft, or husky or vibrant or querulous?' 'Oh,' she answered, 'it was just an ordinary sort of voice, and so was Matthew Arnold's.'

"I turned from her in despair."

What the Lure of Detective Stories?

REAL DETECTIVES FROM SCOTLAND YARD and writers of detective fiction met in London recently to talk over the reality and the fiction of detection.

One thing that held them was the persistence in the demand for this form of fiction, and, without coming to any solution of the phenomenon, the fact was admitted in spite of the protest of the critics.



Dancers in Dynamic Design, Made by Peter Williams for the Puppet Players

The critic's sorry plight is summed up by the London *Times:*

"In vain does the tired critic repeat that the few possible plots have been worked to death in all their permutations and combinations. In vain does he comment despairingly on the stage-army of characters and types that marches across the scene time after time."

MOST of us, from ex-Prime Minister to office-boys, comments *The Times*, find ourselves now and again in one corner or another of this glass house:

"There may have been at first a real admiration of the persistence and ingenuity of the tracker and the tracked.

"Or we may have felt that we ourselves were heaven-born sleuth-hounds when, by close attention to the clues, we were able to spot the loser pages ahead of the formal clearing-up.

"We are long past those stages now. And yet we still scan the publishers' announcements for the name of a well-tried author or for a particularly exciting title.

"Many of us, if we were honest with ourselves, would have to admit that the detective story has become a habit which we should find it hard to break. Tho we may no longer demand of it literary or scientific excellence, we still find the rush from episode to episode and from thrill to thrill a pleasant filling for an idle hour, and even for hours which should not be idle."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Twenty-four Novels of the Season

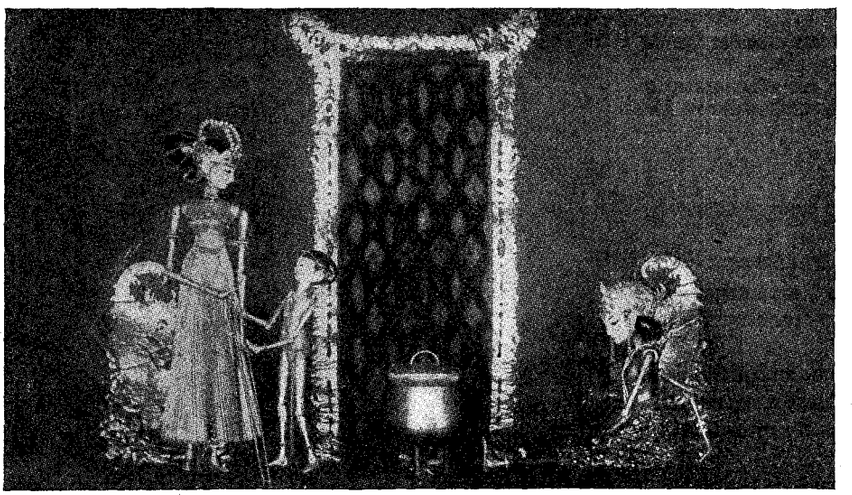
WE OFTEN SEE LISTS of the best books of all time. They are the ones sanctioned by age and devoted to an unused reverence.

To confine ourselves to the minute, we offer here a selection made by William Soskin of the New York *Evening Post*.

He admits he hasn't read them all, but has made his choice "by means of the elaborate publicity and advertising and social systems which publishers employ to get their books read, reviewed, talked about, and purchased."

The notes he appends may serve as well as a long review to pique a reader's interest.

If favorites, already established, are missing here, that will be because meritorious books often fail to catch the wider reading public; and no prejudice is implied by their omission.



When the Child Lifted the Lid

Last scene of Teschner's Javanese puppet play.

His list contains fifty numbers and runs into biography, travel, and sociology; but we confine ourselves to the wider selling items, and trust to his declaration that "all of them published this season represent his best knowledge":

"'Angel Pavement' (Harpers), because J. B. Priestley has made it a flavorsome novel of London, written in the great Dickens tradition.

"'As I Lay Dying' (Cape and Smith), because it is eloquent evidence of William Faulkner's power in conveying tragical and satirical meanings through his study of abnormal psychologies.

"'Beloved (O Mon Goye)' (Simon and Schuster), because it is a deliciously humorous and wise account of the relations between a Jewess and her Gentile lover.

"'The Big Barn' (Little, Brown), because Walter Edmonds has continued to show the understanding of people of the soil he displayed in 'Rome Haul.'

"'The Bitter Tea of General Yen' (Bobbs-Merrill), by Grace Zaring Stone, because Frederic Van de Water and Isabel Paterson and some other critics praised it so highly, and they should know.

"'Cakes and Ale' (Doubleday, Doran), because Somerset Maugham's story, in addition to offering a sly and fictional account of the life of a writer who seems to be Hardy (this despite Mr. Maugham's denials), is a most entertaining affair.

"'David Golder' (Liveright), because it is a tragic account of the futile life of a wealthy Biarritz Jew and his family.

"'Every Mother's Son' (Cosmopolitan), because the healthy surge of Norman Lindsey's writing about adolescence, and its frankness, does not obscure the thoughtfulness of the story.

"'Gentlemen All' (Longmans, Green), because William Fitzgerald's novel of the Southern gentleman contains neither sentimentality nor malice.

"'The Edwardians' (Doubleday, Doran), because it is a brittle and brilliantly done story of the 1900's in England and all their fading glory.

"'The Erl King' (Macaulay), because Edwin Granberry's writing in this novel of adolescent and romantic escape is symphonically beautiful.

"'The Deepening Stream' (Harcourt, Brace), because Dorothy Canfield has brought much of her sympathetic and realistic understanding of very human affairs to this novel.

"'Imperial Palace' (Doubleday, Doran), because it is an Arnold Bennett exercise in hotel luxury, and an unusual accomplishment.

"'Jenny Fowler' (Bobbs-Merrill), because Margaret Jackson has made this story a symbol of almost three generations of small-town life.

"'Mosaic' (Knopf), because it is another version of G. B. Stern's always fascinating matriarchs.

"'The Man from Limbo' (Farrar and Rinehart), because Guy Endore has written an original and sensitive first novel in this story of vicarious adventure.

"'A Note in Music' (Holt), because Rosamond Lehmann has developed considerably in style while retaining the elusive flavor of 'Dusty Answer.'

"'Seed on the Wind' (Vanguard), by Rex Stout, because it is one of the best fictional studies of modern sexual complications, and a cleverly, soberly written book.

"'Seven Days Darkness' (Macmillan), because this psychological melodrama of Iceland has some of the grimness of that country.

"'A Short History of Julia' (Knopf), because Isa Glenn has written brilliantly of the moral chaos and the gallant hypocrisy of the South.

"'Staying with Relations' (Liveright), because Rose Macaulay has set this devilishly witty story against an exotic back-ground in Guatemala.

"'Success' (Viking), because it is an important work of Lion Feuchtwanger's.

"'The Water Gypsies' (Doubleday, Doran), because A. P. Herbert has written in it the most enjoyable novel of the year.

"'The Waters Under the Earth' (Dodd, Mead), because it is the latest of Martha Ostenso's thoughtful, realistic studies of the Middle West."

The Cover

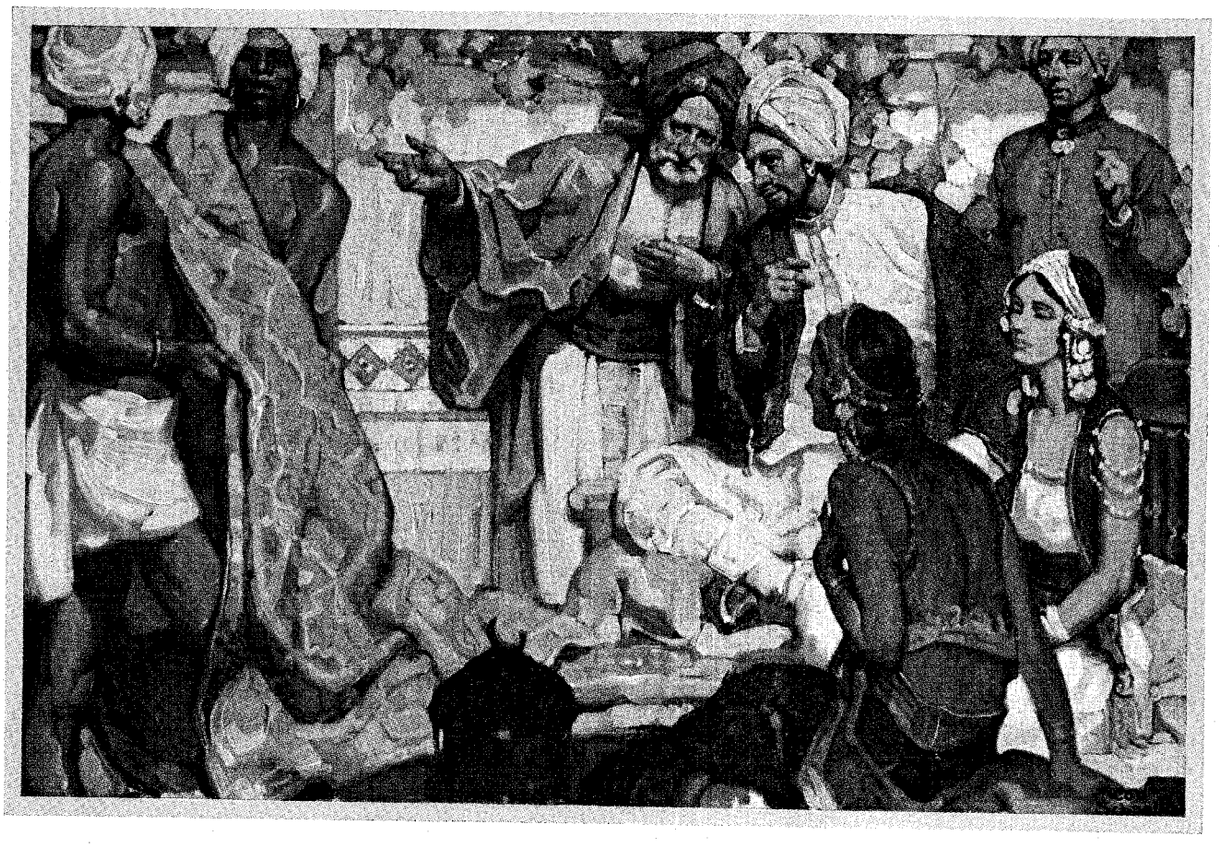
THE artist's family furnished the models for "Two Little Girls" who are represented on the cover, intent over a game of parchesi. They are Miss Hatch's nieces.

Emily Nichols Hatch is described as "five feet one and of the sanguine type, fair complexion, blue-gray eyes (rather large, which is a family characteristic), large straight nose, with a naturally cheerful disposition, optimistic in nature, and with more than an average amount of energy. (If of interest, is a very good cook, which shows practical tendencies.)" She comes of an old New York family, tho her birthplace is Newport. Describing her active life she writes:

"Early training under John Ward Stimson and loyal to inspiration received from him. Studied also under William M. Chase and Charles Hawthorne. Traveled in Europe a great deal, spending one winter in Madrid, copying Velasquez in the Prado, and another winter and spring in Vienna, making copies of Velasquez there. Have made seven copies in all.

"I write poems occasionally, and several have been used for songs by the composers Mr. Claude Warford and Mr. Willard Sektberg. 'Life's Ecstasy,' 'A Little Child Came He,' 'Holy Dawn,' by Mr. Warford, and 'The Soul of the Garden,' by Mr. Sektberg—I wrote the lyrics for the songs for the Modern Health Crusaders, published and used by the National Tuberculosis Association (the music by Mr. Warford and Mr. Sektberg), and the official song of the Crusaders was sung by 50,000 children in Washington before President Wilson."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



FOR A DISCRIMINATING CLIENTELE

Under the patronage of Shah Abbas, whose influence extended throughout all Persia, the art of Persian rug weaving reached its height in the 16th century. Packard luxury and beauty have likewise been influenced through the years by those who know and want fine things

• • •

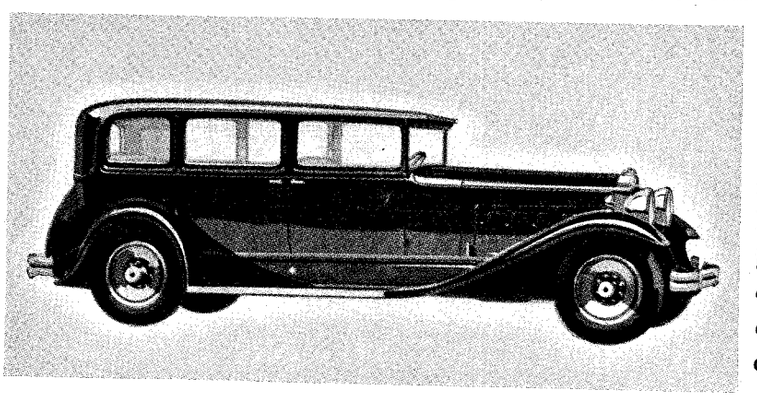
OWNERS of the new Packard DeLuxe say that it is as near a perfect motor car as they could ask. This means much, for their experience covers every fine car the world produces.

This car *is* Packard's masterpiece—in power, operating ease, comfort and luxury. It has a beauty entirely its own. And its performance, especially in the crowded city traffic, is all that anyone could wish.

The DeLuxe Sedan-Limousine for seven passengers, pictured here, is designed for both formal and informal use. The glass which separates the front and rear compartments may be easily raised or lowered. The folding seats fit snugly into the division back. Whether you or your chauffeur drive, comfort and restful riding are sure.

The Packard DeLuxe is a sound investment. Its maintenance costs are not excessive, and it grows old gracefully. Longer life, with beauty and distinction retained, means slow loss of value through the years.

Ownership of a Packard DeLuxe does not depend so much on having great riches as on having good business judgment. Why not own one! Why not enjoy Packard's greatest Packard?



PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Finding a Better Way to Do a Better Job

THE PROGRESSIVE MODERN CONCERN does not believe that it is doing the best things in the best possible way.

It is always hunting for better ways, and spending money freely in the hunt.

Modern industry "makes a business of inventing," to quote Howard Florance, who writes in *The American Review of Reviews* (New York) on "How Research Transforms the Telephone."

The twenty million telephones in our country bear witness—and by no means silent witness, either—that Mr. Florance has plenty of material for his tale. He says, in part:

"In 1901, a quarter-century after Bell had demonstrated his first telephone at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, there were a million telephones in use throughout the United States.

"Now the Bell System alone installs almost as many in a single year.

"When war came to Europe, in 1914, there were 8½ million telephones in use in this country. There are more than 20 million now.

"Alexander Graham Bell invented an instrument that would translate sound-waves into electric current (and vice versa) through the vibrations of a metallic disk placed in front of a magnet. There his work ended, but a thousand inventive geniuses have carried on.

"Notable among these in our time is Dr. Michael I. Pupin, a Columbia professor who found the range of telephony limited to a few hundred miles, and removed one barrier. His loading coil, placed at definite distances in a telephone circuit, will step-up the weakening current, and neutralize the loss. Real long-distance telephony thus became possible.

"It is said that for his mathematical formula, Dr. Pupin received a million dollars from the telephone company, some thirty years ago, then as well as now an extraordinary sum for an idea or for a device that can be held in the palm of one's hand; but it has been estimated that the Pupin coil represents a saving thus far of $300,000,000 in copper wire.

"Private initiative in telephone improvement has been superseded by organized research on the part of the telephone companies themselves. The Bell Telephone Laboratories are engaged constantly in devising new methods of operation, and in the invention and perfection of new types of equipment.

"Some one has pointed out that there was a telephone laboratory before there was a telephone; for the experimental work begun by Bell has never stopt. The parent company and its manufacturing unit now appropriate $19,000,000 for the Bell Telephone Laboratories to spend in a single year, with the sole idea of finding better ways to do a better job.

"Such a vast enterprise can only be justified by results. It is a monument to John J. Carty, who retired last June after fifty years of service with the Bell System. General Carty has been called 'the creator of telephone engineering.'

"It was General Carty who brought about the achievement of transcontinental telephony. This joining of New York and San Francisco by telephone was a definite goal, set as the telephone industry's contribution to the success of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The whole inventive genius and enterprise of the system, under the personal direction of Chief Engineer Carty, were brought to bear upon what had been insurmountable problems."

The Pocket Microphone

Mr. Grace discloses a new and dainty, but highly efficient, hidden microphone for public speakers.

IT was Mr. Carty, too, who first employed technically trained college graduates, and devoted systematic attention to their further training. More than 350 college graduates were received into the organization during the past year from 102 colleges and universities.

"It is fundamental to the organization plan of the Bell System," says President Walter S. Gifford, "to have at headquarters and in its laboratories several thousand people whose sole job it is to find a better thing or a better way." Mr. Florance goes on:

"Secrecy went out of the rear exit when organized research came in the front door.

"Naturally, there are safeguards against patent pirates, and friendly rivalry between the laboratories of one industry and those of another. But the two largest groups in the electrical industry—American Telephone and General Electric-Westinghouse—have licensed each other to use their patents so that the public may derive the fullest possible benefit.

"These research engineers are always proud to tell what they are doing.

"Let us imagine that Mr. Sergius P. Grace, assistant Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, is talking from a room in which he has gathered a miscellany of what might be either museum relics or junk. In the background are the familiar black paraphernalia which house such things as batteries, condensers, transformers, and amplifiers. This is what Mr. Grace would show you of his work and that of his associates:

"Here is the talking light. Mr. Grace speaks to you out of an old-fashioned flaming arc lamp. Talking into an ordinary telephone, the wires of which are connected across the terminals of the electric arc, his words come out clearly from the sticks of white-hot carbon, without the need of any receiving or reproducing instrument.

"Next we see and hear a dial number transformed into a spoken number. Suppose you are calling from a dial telephone, and the central station you are calling has not yet been changed from the manual system. You twirl the dial, but the operator gets the signal in the form of spoken words: eight-eight-one-o. It is a by-product of the talkie-movie.

"Have you heard of inverted speech?

"Mr. Grace talks into what appears to be an ordinary telephone, and from the receiver comes unintelligible gibberish. This telephone, it seems, has been equipped with a special microphone which transforms low pitches into high pitches, and vice versa. A similar microphone applied at the receiving end of the line will restore the inverted speech to its original form.

"Radio-telephone messages thus become private. The outsider may still listen-in, but no longer can he understand.

"To demonstrate this device more strikingly, Mr. Grace utters sounds which would be written thus: *Meware playofiend crinkanope.* And from the receiver-amplifier come the familiar words: New York Telephone Company.

"Do you recall the scene of Mr. Hoover's inauguration, with the President almost invisible behind a battery of microphones?

"The annoying microphone is destined to have a short life.

"Witness Mr. Grace walking up and down the platform, talking in conversational tones with no 'mike' to be seen. Yet his voice comes out of amplifiers that reach into every corner of a vast auditorium.

"He is carrying a dainty but highly efficient microphone in his breast pocket, about the size of a quarter, connected with the amplifiers by invisible wires. This delicate microphone picks up sound-waves through the chest as well as through the mouth. It is merely an improvement upon the ordinary telephone transmitter used by the company's own switchboard operators, which rests upon the chest and projects upward toward the mouth."

MR. GRACE believes that the time is near when a cable will carry the voice under the Atlantic to Europe. Telephone conversation across oceans to-day is by wireless. A cable would afford more dependable service, but devices used in long-distance land wires can not be installed or maintained on the bottom of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the ocean. So we are told that the engineers have developed a new insulating material, which they call paragutta, and a new low-loss magnetic material which they have named perminvar. Together they make telephone conversation feasible under the Atlantic. An experimental cable in the laboratories must give assurance of success before the real cable is undertaken. Further:

"Those who like to believe that a great corporation is without a soul would do well to witness a demonstration of the artificial larynx which the telephone laboratories have made.

"Suppose you have had a serious throat operation, or paralysis of the vocal cords. You can obtain from this billion-dollar corporation a little device which will enable you to speak. Your lungs supply the air, your lips and tongue form the words, but the telephone company's device furnishes the sound. Some two hundred of them are in use.

"The first of these artificial larynxes had one tone only, the latest have an octave range.

"A research engineer would be unhappy in the sport of mountain-climbing. A mountain-climber, we hasten to explain, starts on the downward path after the heights have been scaled and the thrill of success has abated. But the research engineer would pause at the summit only long enough to imagine that he saw a new objective somewhere among the clouds, and off he would step into space."

Fluid Injections to Cure Burns

THE DANGER OF EXTENSIVE BURNS is not so much in the burn itself as in the loss of bodily fluids that it entails.

This appears clearly, we are told in an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), from recent studies, and from the success of the treatment based on them.

Extensive burns, we are told, should be treated with injections of salt-solution by the quart, thus restoring fluidity to the blood and preventing fatal results from the actual "drying up" of the organism. Says *The Journal*:

"It is only within the lifetime of most practising physicians that administration of fluid for its own sake has become a widespread life-saving measure.

"The reason that general recognition of this factor in treatment has been comparatively recent is probably that chemical methods were necessary before studies of metabolism could be exact, and that investigations of water metabolism were consequently delayed. For the most part, the indications for restoration of lost fluids are well known. However, the rationale of the introduction of fluids in cases of burn, as recently emphasized, is not so widely recognized.

"Just as other injuries cause shock, so does a burn; but a condition of dryness also results, and this is of great significance.

"If a burn involves one-sixth of the surface area of the skin, the loss of fluid in twenty-four hours may equal 70 per cent. of the total blood volume. In starvation an animal can live after loss of nearly all its fat, half of its protein, and nearly half of its body weight, but it dies from loss of one-fifth of its water.

"The fatal influence of the great loss in burns is thus apparent. The blood becomes concentrated, the circulation slowed, and the blood loses oxygen. Partial asphyxiation results, the heat-regulating mechanism becomes impaired, the temperature falls, and vital activities are suspended.

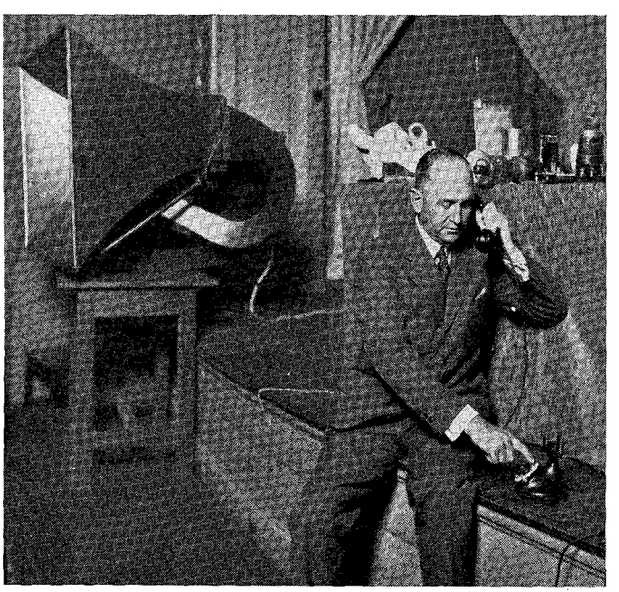
"In the treatment of a burned patient, therefore, the burn itself is relatively unimportant at first. Even the clothing should not be removed. Attention to the all-important systemic effects of the injury should embrace, besides the usual measures against pain and fall in temperature, immediate intravenous administration of salt solution. Thereafter fluid should be introduced by every available channel, in the amount of from four to eight quarts in twenty-four hours, until the capillaries have lost their abnormal permeability, fluids are retained, and the concentration of hemoglobin and of chlorids in the blood approach normal.

"Usually the critical period has passed in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Underhill doubts the existence of a specific burn toxin, and he has not seen symptoms of intoxication develop, if his method of treatment has been employed.

"Bancroft's treatment of shock is in general similar to Underhill's, including administration of fluid. However, he believes that toxemia is an important element, and that whereas those patients who die within forty-eight hours succumb to shock, those who die in the period between forty-eight hours and three weeks are overwhelmed by toxemia. After the period of shock, therefore, his solution is directed toward the maintenance of body fluids and blood chlorids.

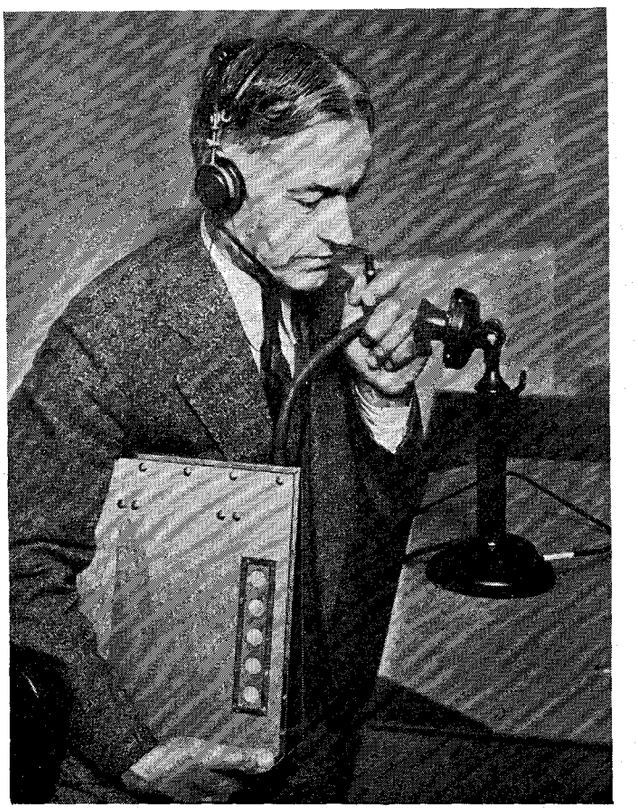
"Both authorities administer solutions of salt within the first forty-eight hours after an extensive burn, and thereafter, if necessary, altho their reasons do not coincide in all respects."

(*Department continued on page 26*)



The Engineer Qualifies as Magician

Mr. Grace dials a number; and from the loud-speaker behind him comes the same number in spoken words. It is a device for use in central stations while a city's telephone plant has been changed only in part to the new dial system.

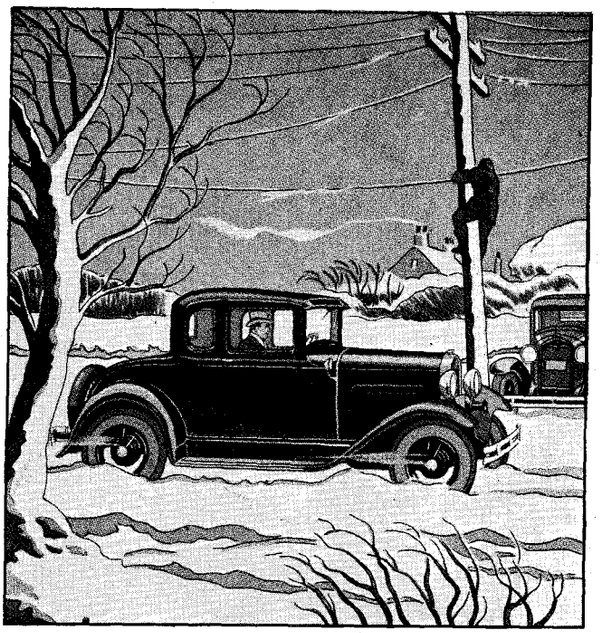


Illustrations by courtesy of *The American Review of Reviews* (New York)

He Has No Voice, Yet He Speaks

Col. Robert Marshall, State Landscape Architect and Engineer of California, is one of several hundred persons supplied with an artificial larynx developed by telephone engineers. His particular affliction requires an extra device, a bellows to supply breath for the artificial larynx that he holds in front of, and in, his mouth.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



When winter

THROUGHOUT this country—in Canada and in Europe—the new Ford has made an unusual record for endurance and reliability. Cold weather emphasizes the value of its simplicity of design and dependable performance.

The 1930 Automobile Winter Race, arranged by the Royal Automobile Club of Sweden, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Ford cars. This run was made over slippery mountainous roads. At times, the cars were half hidden by snow and the temperature was twenty degrees below zero.

At Fernan Lake, Idaho, a Ford car went through the ice and was submerged in fifteen feet of water. It was finally raised after twelve days and found to be in good condition. After a new battery and carburetor bowl were installed it was driven away under its own power. Even the exterior finish showed no serious harm.

There have been countless other examples of the way the Ford stands up under the added strain of winter driving.

Through swirling sleet and drifting snow it has fought its way on missions of business and of urgent need. Lives have been saved by its ability to "get through." Men, mails and materials have been moved with greater speed and with less interruption for a longer period each year.

Thousands upon thousands of Ford owners have found that it is no longer necessary to lay up the car in idleness when winter sweeps down from the North.

STARTING—The Ford starting motor is strong and rugged and exerts a torque of 15 pounds. It is designed to give the engine a quick turn-over and insure easy starting under all climatic conditions. Contributing to its good performance is the 13-plate Ford battery. Its long life and reliability are of particular value in meeting the extra demands of cold-weather driving.

SAFETY—The brakes on the new Ford are fully enclosed to protect the working parts from snow and water. They take hold quickly, effectively, yet smoothly. Combined with the low center of gravity and substantial balance of the car, they lessen the dangers of skidding on slippery roads. The Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield is another important safety factor.

IGNITION—The Ford distributor is simple and reliable and there are no insulated wires from the distributor to the spark plugs. Connections are made by bronze strips which do not cause short circuits or other trouble in cold or wet weather.

CARBURETOR—The choke on the dash of the new Ford provides convenient carburetor control. It enables you to adjust the mixture for easy starting at different temperatures. The hot-spot manifold warms incoming gases quickly by using heat from the exhaust.

FUEL SYSTEM—Here again you see the value of Ford simplicity of design. The fuel line is only 18 inches long. It delivers a steady, even flow of gasoline direct to the carburetor by a natural, reliable gravity feed.

LUBRICATION—The Ford lubrication system is designed to work efficiently at all temperatures. Just select the right kind of oil, have it changed regularly, and you will have no lubrication troubles when you drive a Ford.

FINISH—All Ford cars are finished in enduring pyroxylin. It is not affected by cold or heat and will retain its rich beautiful luster for a long period. A further assurance of permanent beauty is the Rustless Steel on the new Ford. It is used for the radiator shell, head lamps, cowl finish strip, hub caps and other exterior metal parts.

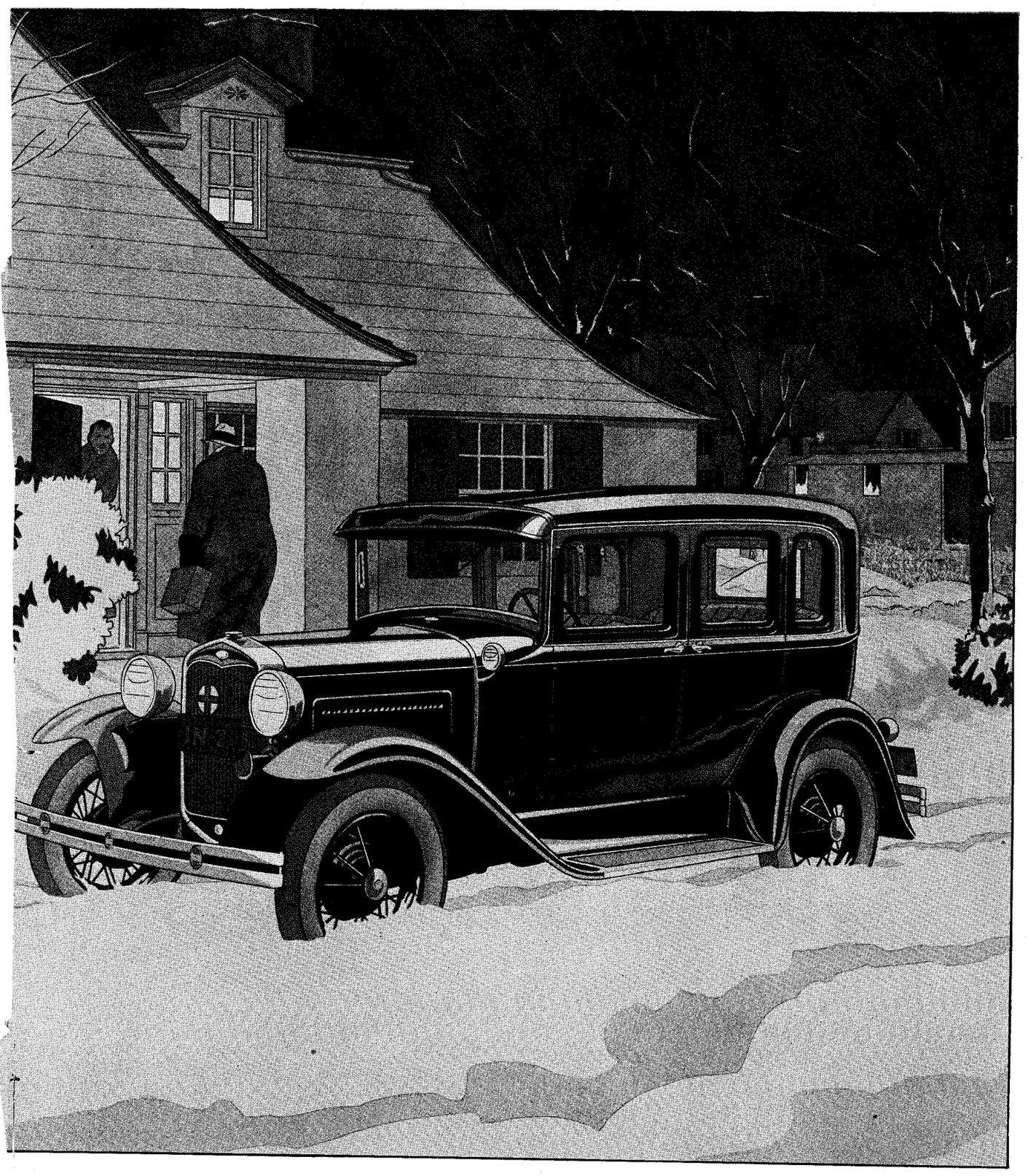
THE NEW FORD TOWN SEDAN

Many features contribute to the satisfactory performance of the new Ford. Among these are the four Houdaille double acting hydraulic shock absorbers, Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield, silent, fully enclosed four-wheel brakes, aluminum pistons, chrome silicon alloy valves, more than twenty ball and roller bearings, accuracy in manufacturing and assembling, Rustless Steel, quick acceleration, ease of control, 55 to 65 miles an hour, economy, and long life. You may purchase it on convenient terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

veeps down from the North



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHEVROLET

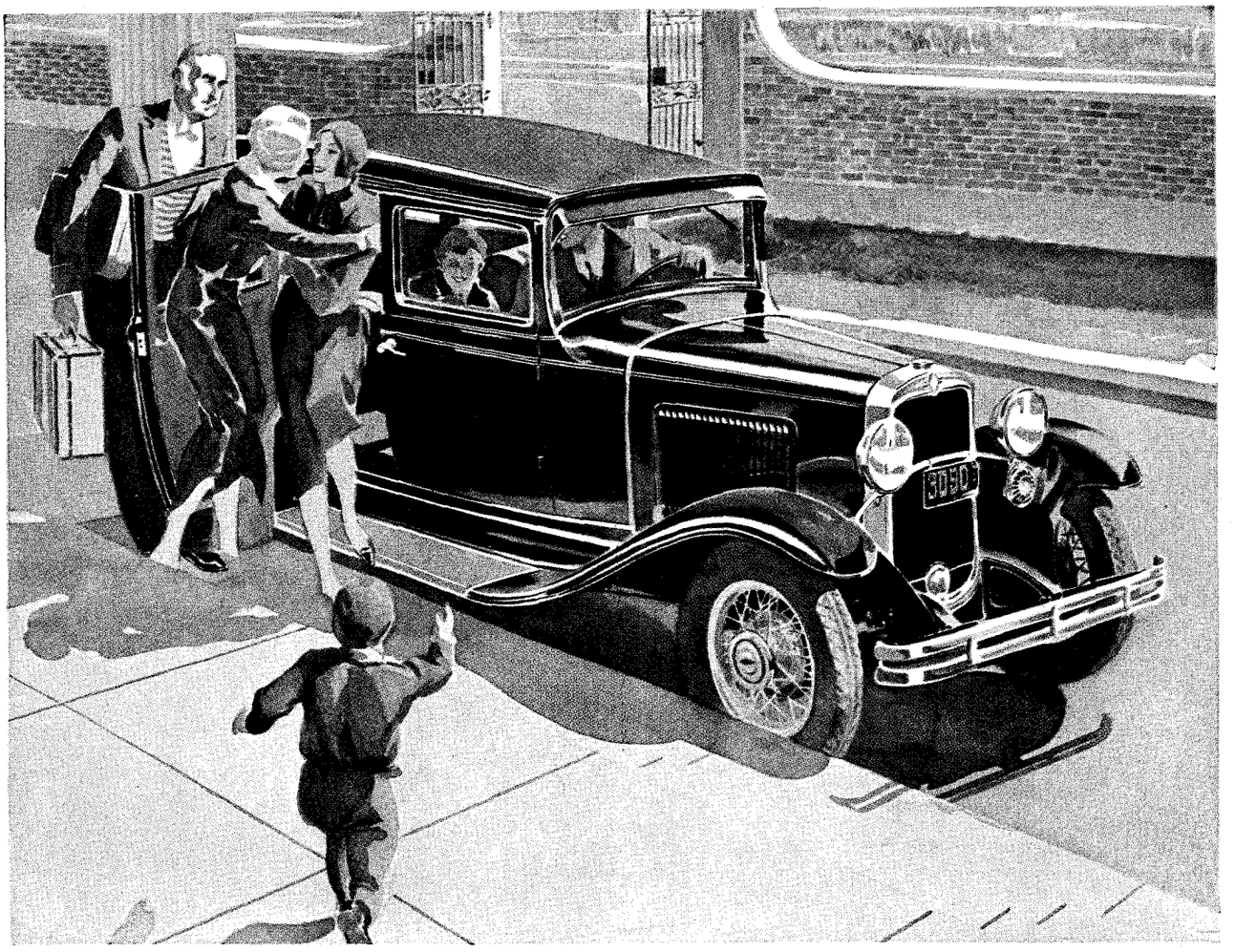
THE GREAT AMERICAN VALUE

A bigger and better Chevrolet Six at new low prices

In keeping with its policy of *progress through constant improvement*, Chevrolet offers a new six-cylinder automobile that represents *the Great American Value.* Each of the new models is a *bigger* car—in wheelbase, in body size, and in appearance. Each is a *better* car—in quality, in completeness, in performance. You will find new lines of unusual smartness and distinction—roomier, more comfortable Fisher bodies—easier riding, steering and gear-shifting—many valuable chassis advancements—and a smooth, quiet 50-horsepower six-cylinder engine.

The Chevrolet Sport Coupe with rumble seat

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Chevrolet Standard Sedan

These features are typical of the *new* quality built into the new Chevrolet Six. In fact, wherever finer materials and advanced design could add to the pride, satisfaction and economy of Chevrolet ownership, improvement has been made. Yet this fine, six-cylinder automobile is just as economical to own and operate as any car you can buy.

New Low Prices—Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet Trucks, $355 to $695. *All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.*

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

It's wise to choose a Six

Features of the new Chevrolet—*Longer wheelbase . . . Roomier, smarter Bodies by Fisher with broadcloth or mohair upholstery . . . De luxe wire wheels . . . More efficient radiator with new lines . . . Special chrome-plated radiator grille on sport models . . . Stronger full-length frame . . . New, easy-turning worm-and-sector steering mechanism . . . Improved clutch and transmission . . . Sturdier front axle . . . Fully-enclosed four-wheel brakes . . . Insulated front compartments . . . 50-horsepower six-cylinder engine . . . Four semi-elliptic springs . . . Four hydraulic shock absorbers . . . Safety gasoline tank . . . Air cleaner with flame arrester . . . Adjustable driver's seat . . . Fisher non-glare VV windshield with improved vision . . . Liberal Owner's Service Policy.* Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan, Division of General Motors Corporation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Department continued from page 21*)

Live Germs Millions of Years Old

STORIES OF "MUMMY WHEAT" shut up in Egyptian tombs thousands of years ago, and yet able to sprout and grow when planted, are now disbelieved by scientists. They are pure fable, we are told.

And yet a geologist now comes forward with a far more marvelous tale—that of living germs shut up in rocks for millions of years.

The germs, he says, are in the stage of "spores," where they are protected by hard, impervious cases. These have acted, not as coffins, but rather as cradles. Says a writer in *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio):

"It is almost unthinkable that any form of life—even the most simple—could endure for centuries or even millenniums. A biologist, Dr. Charles B. Lipman, of the University of California, seems to have discovered living things that were born more than a million years ago.

"Germs are plants of the very simplest type. They seem to be little more than tiny lumps of protoplasm. Nothing could be tenderer, it would seem, than a pin-point of jelly such as a germ. Most of them are easily killed, too, by heating, drying, exposure to the sunlight, or contact with certain chemicals. Certain germs, however, are able to don an overcoat and defy the most unfavorable surroundings. In this form they are called spores, and because of their tough covering they resist boiling, drying, light, and chemical germicides.

"A clever trick has to be played on spores when one wishes to destroy them, as in the canning of vegetables. The vegetables—string beans, for example—are boiled vigorously one day; the spores survive, believe that the worst is over, and turn to germs during the night by shedding their crusts in the water that soaks the beans and themselves.

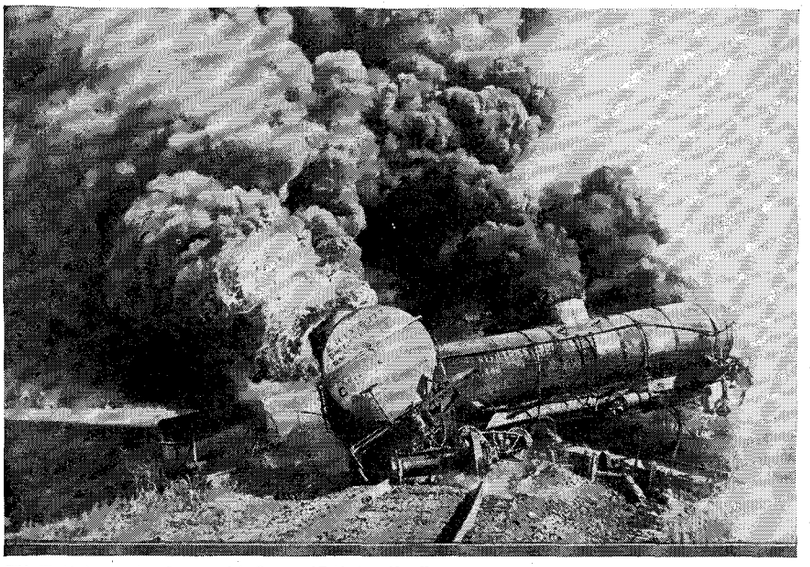
"Next day the cruel canner puts them again to boiling, and of course the unprotected germs are killed. Experience has shown that some of the spore-germs are wiser (or is it that they are slower and more stupid) than others, and they do not come from their shells until the second boiling.

"On the third day another boiling executes them all.

"Dr. Lipman has tested a number of samples of rocks by a method that prevents modern germs from getting into his apparatus. The outside portions of the rock are broken away, and sterile (germ-free) water allowed to flow upon rock surfaces never before exposed to the air. This water then runs upon a nourishing jelly (called 'agar-agar' by the bacteriologist); the spores will soften under these favorable conditions, and—if alive—will develop new germs in great numbers.

"The rocks tested by Dr. Lipman have come from those laid down in the very early ages of the earth's geological history. Some are from the Algonkian rocks of Canada, which are right down next to the volcanic rocks that poured out upon the surface of the planet earth before it was cool and solid. Others have come from the same geological horizon (rock level) that outcrops near the bottom of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. These rocks are inconceivably old!

"In certain lumps of coal, secured from widely separated places as Pennsylvania and Wales, spores have also been found. Coal was laid down in the Carboniferous period of earth's history—a sort of middle age of geology. Then in some fairly recent rocks (as time passes in geology) of the Pliocene time, laid down when mammoths probably walked the earth, more germs have been found."



Wide World photograph. Courtesy of the Bureau of Explosives, New York

"Most Wonderful Wreck and Fire Picture We've Seen Yet"

"One railroad wreck that wasn't the fault of any railroad employee."

Snake Poison for Epilepsy

IN SEVERAL CASES ON RECORD, a snake-bite is said to have caused a permanent arrest of fits in an epileptic.

It is not surprizing, therefore, that attempts have been made from time to time to establish snake-venom epilepsy-cure. Says *The Lancet*:

"Crotalin, prepared from the venom of the American rattlesnake, was used as early as 1910 in America, and reported on favorably. As a result, crotalin was tried rather extensively in the States with varying success until 1915, when a comprehensive paper by D. A. Thom claimed to show that the evidence of its usefulness was negligible, and that the preparation then in use was not always free from septic organisms. After Thom's paper the popularity of crotalin seems to have waned, altho in 1927 Spangler was still using it.

"Another snake serum, known as contratoxin, had some vogue in this country for a short time, owing to the claim made by Dr. F. Mehnarto that, by combining one type of reptilian plasma with another he could obtain a serum which produced a solvent action on various micro-organisms. This serum was, in fact, tried in London just before the war with some apparent benefit in cases of tuberculosis.

"For many years a good deal of scientific work on snakes and snake venoms has been going on at the Port Elizabeth Museum and Snake Park, South Africa. The main object and outcome of such work has, naturally enough, been the treatment of the various snake-bites. But the director, Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, believes that snake venom may have a wider therapeutic value. The preparation that he has called venene is a blending of venoms from different species of snake, and is collected by a method which is said to make contamination impossible. This preparation has been widely used for epilepsy in South Africa, and encouraging results were reported by Mr. FitzSimons in a paper last year.

"Epilepsy cures that have had their day, and ceased to be, are so many that any one with knowledge of the disease is justifiably cautious—and sometimes, it may be, unjustifiably skeptical. There certainly seems to be a prima facie case for investigation of the claims put forward for venene."

A Little Trouble on a Gasoline Train

THE little difficulty shown in the picture is perhaps (and also unfortunately) not altogether unusual, says *The Accident Bulletin* of the Bureau of Explosives (New York). It goes on:

"In our humble opinion, it's the most wonderful picture of a wreck and fire we've seen yet, and we can't resist the temptation to print it. A freight-train, going close to thirty miles an hour, was buzzing along, when a piece of rail broke. The smash was so complete that nothing was discovered about which car started the trouble, what caused the fire, etc. Perhaps after a while, we won't have any more wrecks from broken rails, for many roads are running the rail-detector scheme, and finding the hidden flaws in rails. Anyway, there's a certain satisfaction in being able to say that this was one railroad wreck that wasn't the fault of any railroad employee. Let's make a resolution to cut down the number of wreck-fires by eliminating all that might be due to man-failure!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

God's Finger-Prints in the Universe

THE DISCOVERY OF GOD'S FINGER-PRINTS in the universe, as announced by one of America's most distinguished scientists, makes first-page news.

Perhaps that is a bald, bold way of stating it, but that is the gist of Dr. Robert A. Millikan's humble announcement that he believes he has found evidence that the Creator is still at work and that the cosmic ray is His implement.

Somewhere out in the cold depths of interstellar spaces the process of rebuilding keeps up with the process of atomic annihilation in the suns.

Birth is a step ahead of death.

In other words, it is a process of continual resurrection.

Perhaps, we are reminded, Dr. Millikan really announced little additional to previous reports on his discoveries. But his picturesque phrase has turned fresh attention to his adventures in physics which lead him directly to the Creator.

Another adventurer in the field of science, Dr. W. R. Whitney, as told in these pages November 22, comes upon the mysteries of the atom, the speed of light, gravitation, and the workings of electricity, and explains them all as due to "the will of God."

Einstein, as told in these same pages a week later, declares that "the cosmic religious experience is the strongest and the noblest driving force behind scientific research." The eminent Jewish scientist and philosopher is now associated with Dr. Millikan in further efforts to plumb the baffling secrets of the universe.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

A Cosmic-Optimist

Dr. Robert A. Millikan.

But while the American churchman and scientist, winner of the Nobel Prize in physics, and of many other awards, believes that creation is a continuing process, with God immanent in the universe, and not outside it, Sir Arthur Eddington and Sir James Jeans, British scientists, believe, on the other hand, that the universe is running down, and that in the immeasurable future it will come to a dead stop.

THE phenomenon of evolution, said Sir Arthur, as his address before the annual meeting of the Mathematical Association in London is quoted in a wireless dispatch to the New York *Times*, must be swallowed up in the advancing tide of change and chaos, the whole universe reaching "a uniform featureless mass in thermodynamic equilibrium."

But to return to the "cherubic-faced" scientist, as one correspondent describes him: Dr. Millikan advanced his theory in an address delivered as retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Cleveland. A gathering of 5,000 of America's most distinguished scientists listened as he told how he had, in effect, finger-printed God in the heavens.

It showed, he said, as he is quoted in the press, "a Creator continually on His job."

Entirely in disagreement with the "heat-death dogma," he quoted in support of his own theory a recent utterance of Gilbert N. Lewis that "thermodynamics gives no support to the assumption that the universe is running down."

While the sun and the stars are constantly annihilating atoms and throwing them off in the form of radiant energy, said Dr. Millikan, new atoms are being built out of hydrogen all through space and are rained upon all heavenly bodies in the form of cosmic rays.

"I am not unaware of the difficulties of finding an altogether satisfactory picture of how these events take place," he added, "but acceptable and demonstrable facts do not, in this twentieth century, seem to be disposed to wait on suitable mechanical pictures."

In substance, Dr. Millikan holds that the "mad, hot pace kept up in the interior of the suns" is caused by a "suicide-pact" of two paired electrons, whose snuffing out brings us heat and light.

This continuous atomic destruction is offset by the equally continuous building-up process of the cosmic rays originating in the coldest depths of interstellar space and penetrating to the stars. This interstellar space is a coal-bin perpetually drawn upon but never exhausted.

IN this cosmic ray, in other words, Dr. Millikan sees the operation of a force which continually renews the universe, a force to which he applies the word "Creator."

In his own words, Dr. Millikan concludes:

"This has been speculatively suggested many times before, in order to allow the Creator to be continually on His job. Here is perhaps a little bit of experimental fingerprints in that direction.

"But it is not at all proved, nor even perhaps necessarily suggested. If Sir James Jeans prefers to hold one view, and I another, on this question, no one can say us nay.

"The one thing of which you may be quite sure is that neither of us knows anything about it.

"But for continuous building up of the common elements out of hydrogen in the depths of interstellar space, the cosmic rays furnish excellent experimental evidence.

"I am not unaware of the difficulties of finding an altogether satisfactory kinetic picture of how these events take place; but acceptable and demonstrable facts do not, in this twentieth century, seem to be disposed to wait on suitable mechanical pictures. Indeed, has not modern physics thrown the purely mechanical view of the universe, root and branch, out of its home?"

THIS evidence of a scientist who is anything but dogmatic is seized upon hungrily by the press, willing enough, apparently, to believe that Dr. Millikan is correct in his reasoning that the cosmic process is eternal.

The question involved in Dr. Millikan's argument is as old as humanity itself, observes the Boston *Transcript*, which quotes Voltaire's saying that "if God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent Him." In full agreement, then, *The Transcript* goes on:

"Behind the 'cosmic ray' must be the Supreme Power.

"Here is yet another wise man who follows nature up to nature's God—another engineer who is unable to escape the idea of the Supreme Enginery.

"The difference between Dr. Millikan and Sir James Jeans is simply that the latter stops short of the former. He finds death, and since he can not know what is beyond it, he declines to pursue the search further.

"But there is something like an assurance in Dr. Millikan's cosmic ray."

"THE fact remains," comments the Albany *Evening News*, "that no master of science or figures can work for any length of time without realizing, no matter how he may picture the cosmos to himself, mathematical, biological, electrical, or otherwise, there is increasingly more evident a something, which we are pleased to call God, pervading and operating throughout."

And to the Albany paper "it is gratifying to have these men, whose efforts carry them among objects that apparently operate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on purely mechanistic lines, assert their belief and conviction in this Superior Being."

A PURPOSELESS universe is difficult to conceive. But the human mind, believes the Washington *Post*, can understand an orderly process of creation that continues simultaneously with the dissipation of energy. "Dr. Millikan's view-point brings reason into the theory of the universe. Instead of ruling a Supreme Being out of the cosmic system, as some of the earlier scientists attempted to do, Dr. Millikan makes God a living force, still at work."

What, then, becomes of the quarrel, so called, between science and religion? As if in answer, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* avows its belief that—

"Man can not dispense with science and live by creed alone.

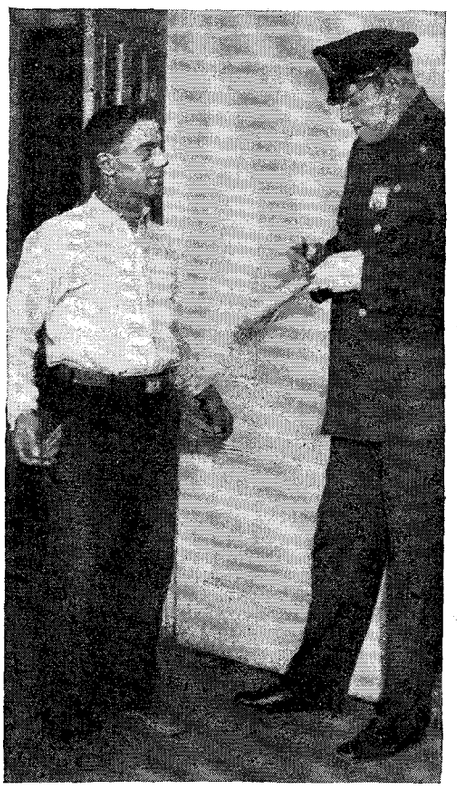
"Nor can he dispense with religion, regardless of his progress in science.

"If it be the mission and achievement of science to dispel myth and error, by discovering more and more of the laws of nature which are eternal truth, true religion must share this purpose.

"The laws of nature are the laws of nature's God, who is also the God of man. What, then, is religion but the science of the mind and soul of man?

"The basis of man's faith in man is his faith in God, on which stands man's faith in himself, his recognition of the dignity and worth of every human being.

"The Constitution of the United States is a Confession of Faith. American science and American religion are not of opposed belief. They enjoy one common firm foundation, and their pathway should be peace."



International

No Job and Empty Pockets

Ways to Meet Hard Times

UNEMPLOYMENT IS A DISEASE OF SOCIETY. So sociological experts tell us, and, now that the disease has reached the proportions of an epidemic, some suggestions on how to control, if not eradicate, it locally are particularly appropriate.

In the first place, it will not be eradicated by feeding free bread and soup to the sufferers.

The cure of unemployment is employment.

And the cure devolves upon society as a whole.

But in times like the present, when want and suffering are acute, not losses but needs must be considered—as witnessed by the drought-stricken farmers, some of whom recently created a little excitement in a Southern State by demanding food for their wives and children. And here every community has its own particular task, we are told in a brochure on Community Planning in Unemployment Emergencies by Joanna C. Colcord, director of the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation. The brochure contains a wealth of information, of which we can give here only a small part.

The major part of the burden, says Miss Colcord, will fall upon the unemployed themselves. They make certain adjustments to meet the situation. They may change their occupation, procure part-time work or odd jobs. Women and children may go to work. Some will fall back on their savings, or obtain loans, run up bills, or get help from relatives and friends. Money may be raised on insurance policies; while other property, real and personal, may be sold, mortgaged, or pawned.

A family may take in lodgers, or become lodgers themselves in smaller quarters. In the case of the foreign-born they may return to the land of their birth.

But many of these adjustments, we are told, are undesirable and spell social loss. The consequences of some will be tragic, and we are advised that the country should be informed, in such a way that it will understand what some of these end results of unemployment are:

"Homes will be lost in the buying; money will be borrowed on disastrous terms; household effects, gathered slowly, will be scattered; occupants of separate homes will move into furnished rooms; dwellers in decent neighborhoods will be driven into meaner streets; a lower moral tone will follow upon loss of privacy; lodgers will be taken in who are unfit companions for small children; large families will be insufficiently fed on the two days in the week earnings of one member; children will be taken from school prematurely.

"These results can be prevented, in part at least, in only one way, and that way is for every individual citizen to get under a part of the burden by doing his best to help throughout this winter—not an abstract best, but the best possible under the circumstances."

TO begin with, we are told, the community should refrain from adding to the alarm by the wrong sort of publicity which will tighten up credit, lead the unemployed to conceal savings and resort to relief centers, and attract non-residents with the hope of securing work or easy assistance.

Much may be, and is, done by tradesmen, who, in extending credit in times of distress, "have been one of the strongest bulwarks of the unemployed against destitution."

But many small retail dealers, especially in food, and many landlords in time of unemployment, we are told, seriously exceed the limit of safety in extending credit, and it is suggested that "a subcommittee of bankers and distributers, with means of guaranteeing extension of credit, might considerably ease the local pressure by credit grants, judiciously made to dealers on the basis of overextension of credit to the unemployed."

Centralized relief schemes should be avoided, we are told, as they tend to congestion, remove the responsibility from the neighborhood, and dry up "the richer and more valuable sources latent in good-will and helpfulness of family, relatives, friends, tradesmen, landlords, and neighborhood."

BUT there should be centralized planning. Due time should be given for preparation and organization, so that the community may be ready for the emergency when it arises.

Aside from the work provided by city and State for the emergency, there is much that the rich man and the man in lesser circumstance can do individually:

"This is one time when the rich should indulge themselves in leisures that require large labor forces, such as building a yacht.

"This is the time to build a sunken garden, put a stone or brick wall around a country estate, give a daughter a swimming pool instead of an expensive bauble, an open-air theater, boat-house, add a pool-room to the house, build a hockey field, lay out bridle paths, set out roadside trees.

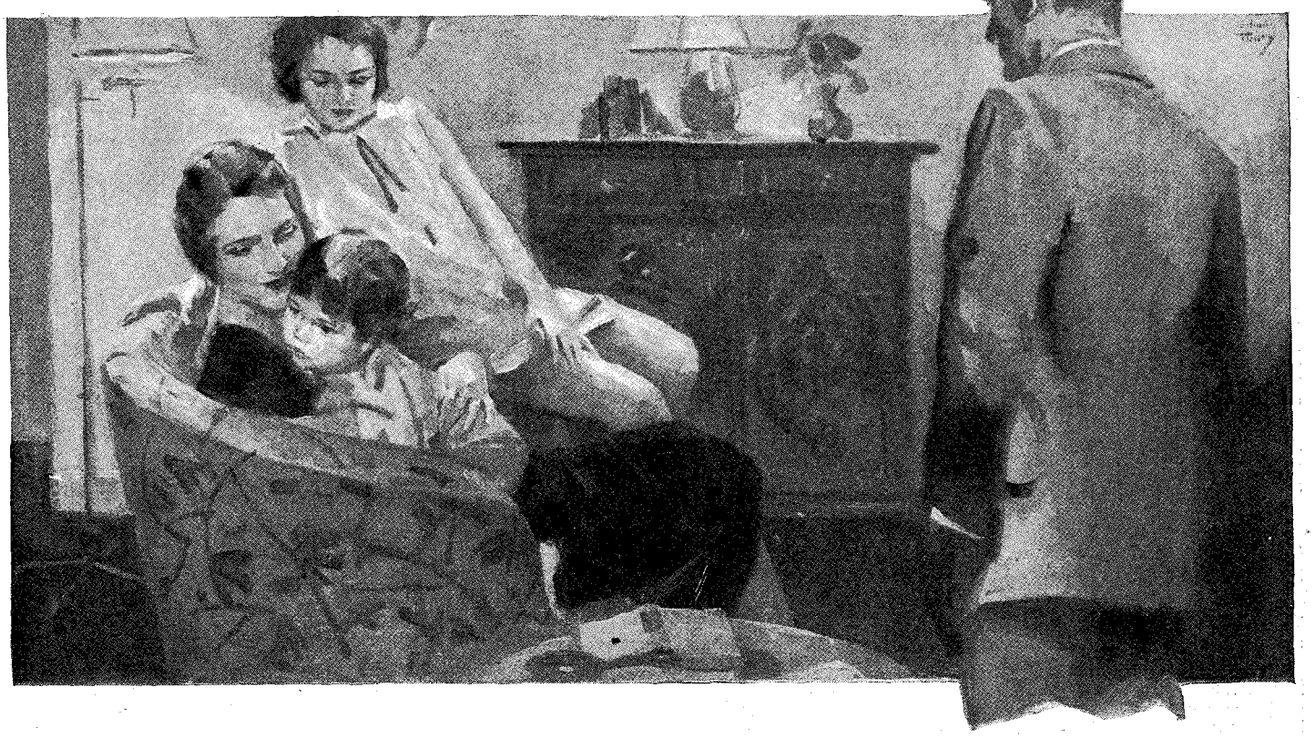
"The small householder can be stimulated to advance work that will have eventually to be done.

"Spring cleaning, cellar, attic, back-yard cleaning, care of furnaces, whitewashing, scrubbing, window washing, loading or unloading, any labor for which no permanent person would be employed, or which would be performed at the leisure of the existing force of employees, or which the householder would undertake at his leisure—constitutes part of this type of employment.

"Extra cleaning, grading, painting; repairs and improvements in institutions, public or private; spruce-up campaigns and fire-prevention campaigns provide still other opportunities."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

My Family... *NOW I know they will always be taken care of*



ARE you a Daddy, too? Then you will want to read every word of this. It is the story of Ætna's *new* Family Income Policy—a policy that *now* makes it possible for a man even with a modest income to provide a comfortable living for his family, should they be forced to face the future alone.

Take the case of the man in the picture. Ambitious, strong, a hard worker, a go-getter. Now making $5000 a year. Bright future ahead. But always thinking "How *could* they get along . . . what *would* they do . . . if I were taken from them?"

You don't need pencil and paper to figure how much even $20,000 would produce in *income,* if safely invested at, let us say, 5%. Less than $85 a month. Could *your* family continue to live *as you would want them to live* on that much income? What is the result? Often tragedy. For where is the mother who can say no to the *needs* of her children?

There is a way, however, to safeguard against the mental and physical anguish that might be the lot of those dearest to you. For slightly more than the cost of a $20,000 ordinary life policy, you can now secure an Ætna *"Family Income Policy"* that guarantees a regular income for your family, in the event of your death, of *at least $200 a month,* (this is 12% on $20,000) until the twentieth year from the date the policy was issued. Then the face value of the policy, $20,000, will be paid to your wife or heirs—*in addition to* the monthly income that has been paid.

You may be wondering why we say *"at least $200 a month."* This is because the guaranteed income of $200 a month will be *increased* by whatever "excess interest" may be declared annually by the Ætna.

Of course, smaller or larger incomes can be arranged to suit your personal requirements. Trained Ætna representatives, in every part of the United States and Canada are qualified to offer helpful suggestions in arranging your life insurance program.

THIS BOOKLET tells how it is now possible for a man, even with a modest income, to provide a comfortable living for his loved ones when they need it most.

Mail This Today!

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.

Please send me your free booklet, "Now We *All* Can Be Fair To Our Families."

Name .....

Address .....

.....

1

Ætna Life Insurance Company, Ætna Casualty and Surety Company, The Automobile Insurance Company, The Standard Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

ÆTNA-IZE

THERE IS AN ÆTNA-IZER IN YOUR COMMUNITY—
HE IS A MAN WORTH KNOWING

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lay Leaders for the Drys

PROHIBITION NEEDS LAY LEADERSHIP, says Stanley High, a militant young dry.

He seconds the motion of *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), which, as quoted in these pages January 3, calls for a leadership rooted in the citizenry of the country, and not in any special group or agency.

Unless there is a complete shake-up in the organized dry movement, declares Mr. High, the next four years will see "political defections from the Prohibition cause more serious than any we have witnessed up to now."

At least forty dry members of Congress, warns this Prohibition advocate, are waiting only for an opportunity to vote wet.

Mr. High, who is editor of *The Christian Herald*, has no quarrel with the present leadership; but he believes it has become too professional. In an article in *The Christian Herald* he issues a call for "a layman's conference on Prohibition to rid the dry cause of excessive professionalism."

Where are the lay Prohibitionists? he asks, and then answers:

"Many of them are silent, and some of them are disgruntled.

"Not because they are wavering about the Prohibition cause, but, rather, because they are wavering about the Prohibition leadership.

"The few laymen on hand at the recent joint Prohibition meeting in Washington were decidedly on the outside. Speeches and policies were made by the 'professionals'—a large quota of whom were ministers. The lay point of view was, at one or two points, exprest. But the proceedings were not materially influenced by it.

"Now we hasten to put ourselves on record for the 'professionals.' We make haste also to say that if church support for Prohibition should end, there would quickly be an end to Prohibition.

"A dry leadership that leaves that fundamental fact out of account can lead only to disaster.

"None the less, the greatest weakness of the Prohibition forces, in our estimation, lies in the inability to enlist in active leadership that great company of laymen and laywomen who believe in Prohibition, but have scant part with the Prohibitionists.

"Rightly or wrongly, vast numbers of the people are not wholeheartedly enthusiastic about to-day's leadership. Their support may be temporarily stimulated by drives of one sort or another, but it will never be fully gained until they have been given a larger hand in the direction of affairs."

BUT ministers have not become leaders of the Anti-Saloon League from choice, but from necessity, replies James K. Shields, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.

Given all the qualifications necessary, writes Dr. Shields in a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*, the layman "is not ready to make the sacrifice in salary and time, and a devotion to a cause for which the reward is only a good conscience, a modest living while serving, and if he lives beyond that, in most cases he has to be cared for by his children or charity."

Moreover, argues Dr. Shields:

"The Anti-Saloon League doesn't pay its ministerial leaders salaries of $25,000 a year, such as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment pays, nor will the League ever pay laymen salaries of that sort.

"If the laymen have any doubt about it, let them call their meeting of laymen, and prove, as they seem to insinuate, that there is a great army of laymen and laywomen that are looking for some lay Achilles, sulking in his camp, to come forth and lead them to victory.

"If they would only quit criticizing those who are trying their best, under great difficulty, long enough to go out and demonstrate their proposition by organizing this army, they will not find a group of men in the United States anywhere who will cheer them to the echo more than we ministerial leaders of the Anti-Saloon League."

EXPERIENCE

By Arthur Wallace Peach

WHY ask for proof when need of none is shown?
Or limit truth by logic's stumbling art?
Love is real to all who love have known;
Faith is no riddle to the trusting heart!

—*The Churchman, New York.*

No Surrender On Marriage

ANY LOOSENING OF THE MARRIAGE BOND, any method of frustrating nature, all forms of "trial" marriage, and any surrender of the family obligation to beget and raise children are sternly denounced by Pope Pius XI in his encyclical on Christian marriage.

In a document of more than 16,000 words the Pope sets forth completely and finally the Roman Catholic doctrine on marriage.

It is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

Pope Pius makes not the slightest concession to "modernism," as did the Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops in favoring birth control under certain circumstances, as told in these pages September 6, 1930. Similar concessions have been made by a few other Protestant denominations.

The encyclical sets forth that "chaste wedlock is the principle and foundation of domestic society and, therefore, of all human intercourse," and that "the family is more sacred than the State, and men are begotten not for the earth but for heaven and eternity."

From this it follows that marriage constitutes "a perpetual and indissoluble bond which can not be dissolved by civil law."

In similar vein the Pope inveighs against sterilization, saying that "public magistrates have no direct power over the bodies of their subjects; therefore, where no crime has taken place and there is no cause present for grave punishment, they can never directly harm or tamper with the integrity of the body, either for the reasons of eugenics or for any other reason."

It is manifest that the Vatican is seriously perturbed by modernistic propaganda favoring easier divorce, birth control, loose marriage bonds and the pleasures of the flesh, for he whose parish is the world declares, without mincing his words:

"For now, alas! not secretly nor under cover, but openly, with all sense of shame put aside, now by word, again by writings, by theatrical productions of every kind, by romantic fiction, by amorous and frivolous novels, by cinematographs portraying in vivid scene, addresses broadcast by radio telephony, in short by all the inventions of modern science, the sanctity of marriage is trampled upon and derided; divorce, adultery, all the basest vices either are extolled or at least are depicted in such colors as to appear to be free of all reproach and infamy."

TURNING to the question of birth control, the encyclical sets forth that "no reason, however grave, may be put forward by which anything intrinsically against nature may become conformable to nature and morally good. Since, therefore, the conjugal act is destined primarily by nature for the begetting of children, those who in exercising it deliberately frustrate its natural power and purpose sin against nature and commit a deed which is shameful and intrinsically vicious."

Companionate and experimental marriages are described as "hateful abominations . . . which reduce our truly cultured natures to the barbarous standards of savage peoples."

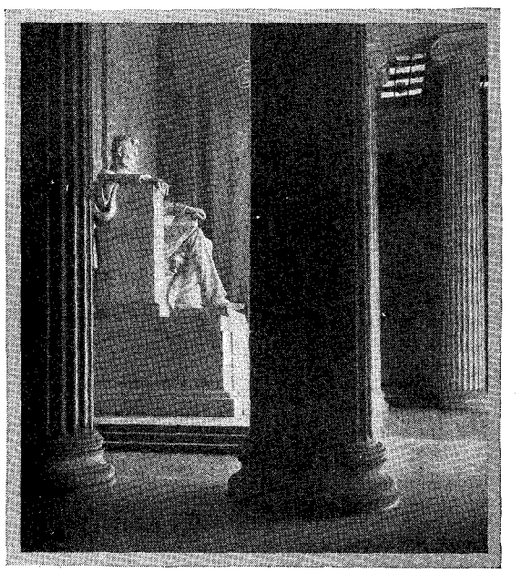
Then dealing with the economic aspects of marriage, the Pope declares that the State has this function to perform: "Such social and economic measures must be set up as will enable every head of a family to earn as much as, according to his station in life, is necessary for himself, his wife and for rearing his children, for 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.'"

The Pope decries "exaggerated physiological education," but emphasizes that the preparation for a happy or miserable life starts in the home surroundings.

Careful preparation for marriage and for observing the laws of God and nature is urged, and young people are advised: "Choose your partner well."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He wanted to do honor to LINCOLN



Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.

FOR an hour before the train reached Washington, the boy's eyes were shining with eagerness. Even the thrill of Harpers Ferry was forgotten. He was going to Washington; going to do honor to Lincoln. His grandfather had shaken hands with Lincoln.

His visit to the Lincoln Memorial was the visit of a pilgrim to a shrine.

It is a pity for any youngster to grow up in America without having been to Washington. In fact, every adult would be a better citizen for an occasional visit to the many beautiful and historical points of interest to be seen in the nation's capital.

If *your* last visit to Washington was too long ago, may we invite you to go again this spring—when the cherry trees are blossoming, if possible—and to use our railroad? All our through tickets by way of Washington carry a stop-over without cost. The country through which we travel, east and west of the capital city, is full of historic interest. And we try to carry you through it in a way you will enjoy.

Many letters tell us that our passengers find they can sleep well at night and can relax restfully in the daytime. Sometimes we receive letters which suggest improvements, and for these also we are grateful.

Come with us on our B & O. From the little cup of coffee that is placed in front of you before you order your breakfast, through a day of ease, with a good luncheon and dinner, we think you will enjoy yourself. At least our one desire is to make your trip on our railroad a pleasant one.

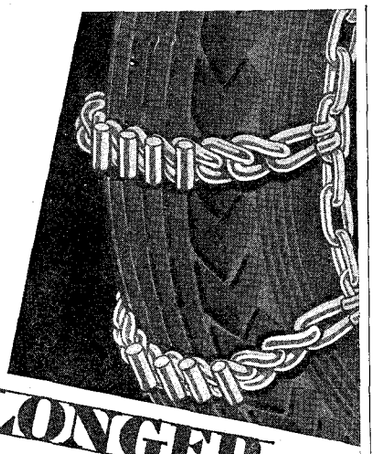
The B&O

If you are going to Washington you will find helpful a booklet, "WASHINGTON—THE NATIONAL CAPITAL," *which we will gladly send on request. Address W. B. Calloway, Passenger Traffic Manager, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md.*

BALTIMORE & OHIO

70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



LONGER MILEAGE

Look at the reinforcing bars on the new Weed American Tire Chains. No other tire chain offers this extra wearing and gripping surface to resist sliding, slipping or skidding —to give 70% more mileage. These bars are electrically welded across the contact links. They were invented by Weed Tire Chain engineers as another exclusive Weed feature.

In addition to these reinforcing bars, Weed Americans also have electrically welded non-kinking side chains and new quick-acting connecting hooks. There isn't any other chain like it. The modern chains for modern cars, streets and roads. A product of the American Chain Company, *Inc.*, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE NEW WEED AMERICAN TIRE CHAIN

ACCO

Supreme

Enjoy the Weed Tire Chain Radio Program, **Friday evenings at 8:30 Eastern, 7:30 Central Standard Time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.**

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

How the Cat Man Fights Off Claws and Fangs

A LOOK of horror on the face of a boy in the audience warned the cat man that his life was in peril.

He had turned his back on thirty-two assorted lions and tigers to receive his ovation from the public with the gallant comportment proper to a cat man.

For this was the grand finale, the triumphal climax of his act. Armed only with a whip, a light chair, and a pistol loaded with blanks, and armored less than a half-back or a baseball catcher, he had put his writhing, spitting, and snarling monsters through their paces—with many a by-play of hot rebellion—until now they had been driven into their tawny pyramid of flaming resentment.

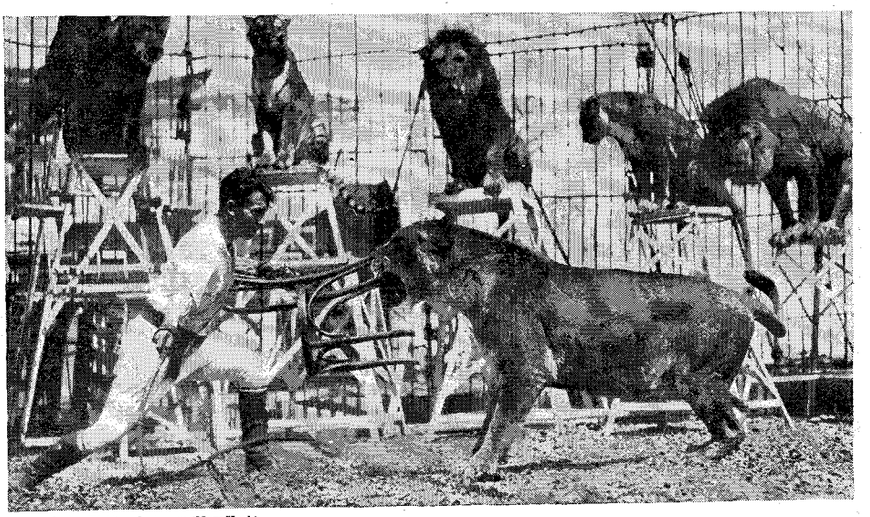
For the man behind the bars it was the most critical moment of the whole performance. Facing the applauding audience with chivalric gestures, he could no longer see the big cats. But the "terrible, strained expression of horror on the face of a youngster, about ten years old, in the first row of reserved seats" served as a warning that something was wrong behind him.

THE story is told in *Field and Stream*, by Paul Brown, under the title, "Working the Jungle Cats." Mr. Brown quotes the cat man, Clyde Beatty, as relating that the boy's expression inspired him to drop in his tracks and pull his revolver, and he added:

> One of the tigresses had leapt for me, and shot past as I dropt.
>
> I held the rest of the cats and drove her back. The crowd thought it was a splendid way to close the act—but of them all, only that boy perceived the danger sufficiently to transmit it to me by his features.
>
> All my helpers outside the arena told me afterward that they had shouted to me when they saw the tigress crouching for her leap, but I failed to hear them.

Beatty, an American stripling not long out of college, is described as "a most personable young fellow," and Mr. Brown adds:

> He works more lions and tigers than any other animal trainer in America at the present time—for the entertainment of the patrons of the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus—and is an excellent example of the type of man in his hazardous profession.
>
> Twice a day he enters the great steel arena in the circus tent with eight lions, six lionesses, nine tigers, and nine tigresses, all but a few of which had been captured when full grown and are really tamed wild beasts—"tamed" being a relative term, of course.



Copyright by *Field and Stream* (New York)

Staving Off a Blood-Lusting Lioness with a Light Chair

It is not generally known that lions and tigers entertain a perpetual and undying hatred for each other, which is far more intense than the animosity which exists between cats and dogs, but this is so.

To fill an arena with a mixture of them is probably the most dangerous element of the act.

With both sexes represented, the danger is greatly aggravated, yet this is rarely realized by the spectators.

OF the third weapon in the cat man's armament, we are told:

> The chair, carried in his left hand, is intended to fend off a charging cat. If hard prest by the feline fury, Beatty releases the chair; and as it is such a hollow, futile sort of thing, the animal generally loses its interest in it and does what it was expected to do at first—largely because it has done that thing so many times before. The whip, carried in his right hand with the revolver, is a very real whip, a typical Australian bull-whip—but utterly useless as a defensive weapon.

The cat man confest to his interrogator that "most of the cats come into the arena pretty lively," explaining further that "they are usually angry and resentful, for the handling they get when they are driven from their own cages (which place

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they have come to realize as a safe haven) is not always gentle. However:

Please understand me; neither is it brutal, but a reluctant cat must be made to obey and behave.

The act can not wait because Fatima gets sullen or because Rajah stops to snarl defiance at a rival.

Prodded every inch of the way, they move through the chute, sometimes struggling furiously to combat their fancied and elusive enemies behind them.

Fatima is nearly always hard to handle. Twice she sulked briefly in the end of the chute, and finally made a terrific leap into the arena at me, crashing into the bars at the rear. The first time I didn't expect it, and escaped only because she hit a high hurdle at the very top of her flight. The second time I was ready.

ARE the big cats trained to appear ferocious for the sake of the thrill? Beatty answered that question by telling a story:

Copyright by *Field and Stream* (New York)

The Cat Man Pets a Pair of Kitties

One of the features of my act which always receives a tremendous burst of applause from the crowd is the apparent cowing of a big Nubian lion, after it has cornered and disarmed me, by the last resort of staring it into submission.

The lion suddenly charges, striking viciously. To be perfectly frank, I assist in the disarming process by deliberately releasing the chair when it is struck. The whip and pistol are sent flying from my grasp by another lunge.

I have backed against the bars—can retreat from the roaring fury no farther. Then I stop the lion's charge by suddenly taking a step toward him, leaning forward until my face is within a foot of his own, and staring him into submission.

I have yet to see the time when his eyes have not been baleful, but Nero stops; his roars drop to snarls, and finally cease entirely. He shakes his head in apparent baffled rage and discomfiture, slowly backs away, and slinks to his pedestal.

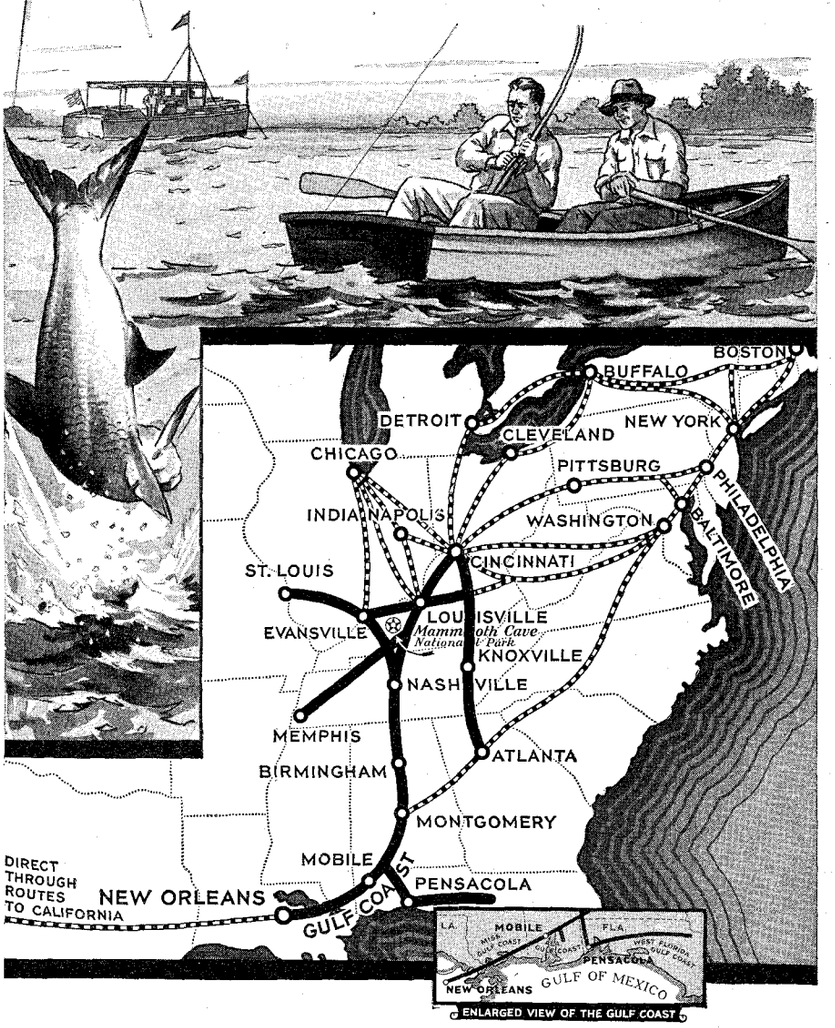
While I am doing that there are from six to fifteen other cats prowling around the arena in perfect liberty to do as they please. I wouldn't dare take my attention from Nero, no matter what happened.

L&N

Clear skies and bright blue water on the **GULF COAST**

Everywhere shining sun, glittering blue water, and fragrant air that exhilarates visitors to the Gulf Coast. Sportsmen try their skill on splendid courses with velvety, grass greens, springy courts, inland streams or deep seas, while others loll contented in hammocks or deep easy chairs, enjoying the pine-scented breezes that sweep the coast.

It's ideal, this Gulf Coast, for a prolonged stay or just a stop-over on your way to New Orleans or the Southwest and California. Something to do all day long, or nothing, just as the visitor pleases. Take the route indicated on the map to this pleasant land of exhilarating days and nights. The "Crescent Limited" runs from New York and the East, "The Pan-American" from the Central North. Both bring you in comfort—both have maid and valet service, showers, club and observation cars, and dining-car service



that is a byword among travelers. Write W. I. Lightfoot, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Room 452 D, 9th & Broadway, Louisville, Ky., for information about routes to take to the Gulf Coast, the Southwest or California, for literature, or about stop-over privileges, things to see and do, etc.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I'm leaving
I won't let him
give me a cough"

HOW often have you thought that very same thing when someone carelessly coughed his way through a bridge game — or dinner.

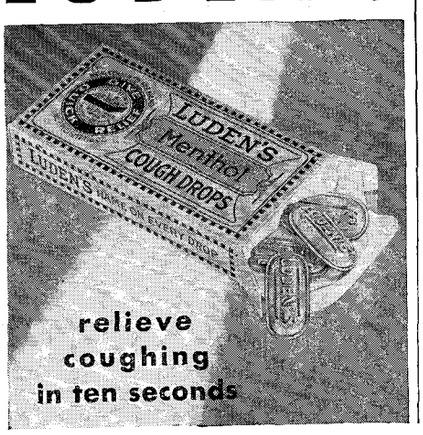
If every cougher would realize the menace of infecting others with his cold, he would at least have the decency to protect their health, even if he doesn't consider his own comfort.

And it is *so* easy, with Luden's always ready to give *Quick Relief*.

In ten seconds, Luden's relieve the irritation that causes the cough. The exclusive Menthol Action in Luden's quiets the troubled nerves — cools the throat and nose — clears the head and gently soothes the tender tissues.

Everywhere — in the familiar yellow package — 5¢. (In Canada 10¢.)

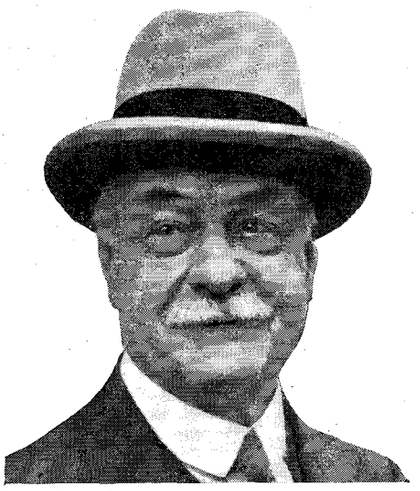
LUDEN'S



Disagreeing Doctors In a Football Clinic

WHAT'S the cure for stadium fever? The restless patient, with ice-packs on his burning brow, tosses upon his couch. Around him cluster the greatest specialists, prescribing for his case.

Shall they operate? Shall they let blood?



P. & A. photograph

Dr. Butler

Shall they starve him? Shall they feed him?

It is college football that seems to be ailing; and as to the ailment there is general agreement. Daniel, writing in the New York *Telegram*, diagnoses it as stadium fever. Others call it athletic overemphasis. But there would seem to be little difference between the two.

BUT with the diagnosis practically all semblance of unanimity ends. Dr. Butler of Columbia, with "his tongue in his cheek," suggests the elimination of gate receipts, which causes Dr. Angell of Yale to smile. Dr. Lowell of Harvard would shorten the schedule radically. Thus, each consultant urges his own pet remedy.

But let us drop the medical metaphor.

From all parts of the American college and university world we glean evidences of athletic unrest.

Is football overemphasized? Is it commercial; non-amateur? Or isn't it?

Dr. Angell

From Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Amherst, Columbia, Pennsylvania Loyola, Purdue, and elsewhere, come pointings with pride, viewings with alarm, denunciations, defenses, and assorted reports.

Almost everybody, in fact, has had something to say about the terrible condition of football, which is on the gridiron now in an unusual and unpleasant sense of the word.

Only one voice is raised to say that everything is fine. Meeting charges that college football is commercialized, Knute Rockne of Notre Dame observes that football is not commercialized enough. The Associated Press quotes him thus:

> Football supports all minor sports in most colleges. Because football doesn't take in sufficient receipts at many colleges, these institutions have been forced to abandon their other athletic activities.
>
> I say football isn't commercialized enough, because there are only about twenty-five out of 1,000 colleges making any real money out of it.

OTHER coaches failed to exhibit this somewhat pugnacious attitude. Faced with the prospect of deflation, they stole

P. & A. photograph

Knute Rockne

a march on their critics and did their own deflating.

That is to say, at a meeting in New York they adopted resolutions which, as summarized by Robert Harron in the New York *Evening Post*, provide "that no practise be held before September 15, that postseason games be held to a minimum, that spring practise be made entirely optional with the players themselves, that no practise session exceed two hours."

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, who, back in the early days of the century, abolished football for a while at his institution, enlivened the discussion with his annual report. After reviewing certain evils attached to modern college athletics, he said, as quoted by the New York *Times:*

> Perhaps the one satisfactory and permanent solution of these problems is that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

athletic sports, being a well-recognized part of undergraduate life and undergraduate training, should be suitably and adequately endowed by the alumni.

Were this done, it would then be possible at one stroke to bring to an end the importance and influence of gate receipts and to put baseball and football, for example, on the same excellent plane that rowing has long occupied.

After that, the deluge of agreement and disagreement, and eventually Dr. Butler's admission that some of his comments had been made with "his tongue in his cheek."

The day after Dr. Butler's report was published, an editorial in the New York *World* reminds us, "the Associated Press offered a symposium of the opinions on it of twenty-five college presidents, deans, and coaches. Only five of them profest cordial agreement with him, the other twenty ranging all the way from faint praise to open ridicule."

President Angell of Yale even hinted in an address that those willing to abolish gate receipts have few to give up.

Columbia alumni, however, seem to think well of the plan, for we read in *The Herald Tribune* that they allocated $50,000 of their 1931 fund to the support of Dr. Butler's program. The sum, of course, will not eliminate gate receipts, but it "should solve athletic difficulties at Columbia," we read.

Two of the most interesting suggestions came from President Lowell of Harvard and *The Yale Alumni Weekly*. President Lowell, according to *The Herald Tribune*, proposed, as he has proposed in the past, that Harvard play only one intercollegiate game a year, probably with Yale.

And *The Yale Alumni Weekly*, arguing for a change in Yale athletics, offered this interesting analysis of the present situation, combined with a suggestion for the future:

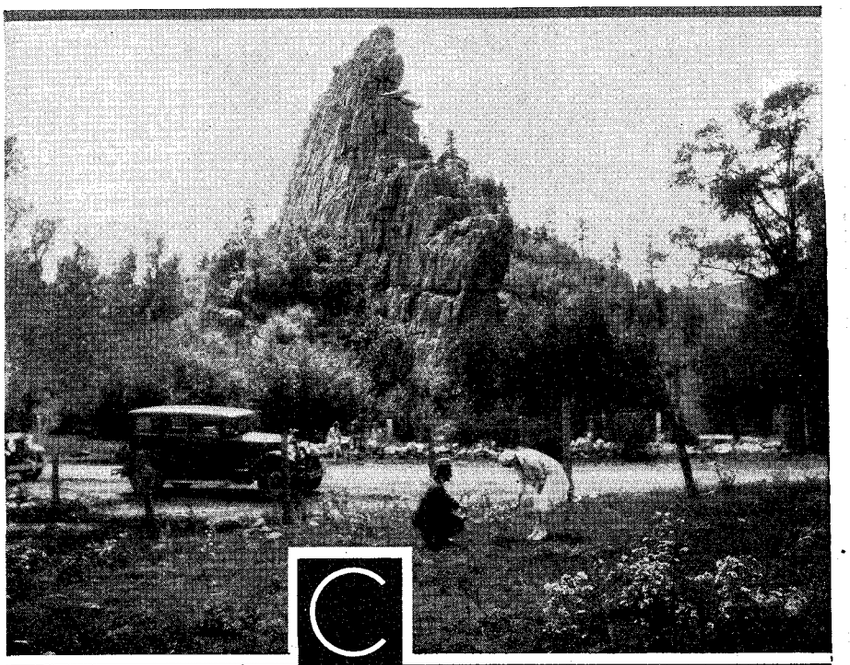
Two points of view are involved. One of these is the natural idea, held by many people, who see certain football teams sweep the country, and who can not understand why a traditional leader in the sport, like Yale, should not duplicate the performance in its own field.

In the minds of this group (we write in no critical spirit) what Yale, for instance, should do is hire the best football brains procurable, and go into the business of winning games.

The other point of view is that this could be done if it were desirable to do it, but that is not what a university is for.

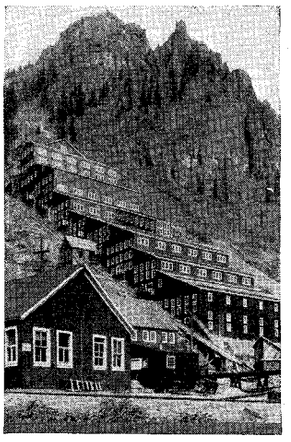
Later *The Weekly* suggested a new sports program for Yale. It is summarized thus in *The Herald Tribune:*

The abolition of the paid coach, intercollegiate contests as a more or less incidental part of a physical development program, supervision of all teams by the all-powerful captain with the aid of a few unpaid graduates and the organization of all sports under the direction of a department of physical education, with expert paid coaches only in the freshman year, when instruction in fundamentals is most necessary.



COLORFUL COLORADO

Top: Tens of Thousands of Camping Spots in Colorado Compete in Beauty with this Scene at the Curious Natural "Stonewall."
Above: Harvesting Sugar Beets for One of Colorado's 19 Refineries
Below: The Famous Sunnyside Mine Mill Near Silverton, San Juan Mts.



THE KEY STATE OF THE NEW WEST

250 MINERALS
AND WHY THEY MEAN GOOD TIMES TO YOU

A full 250 minerals and mineral compounds have been discovered and classified in Colorado—many in active production, others stored up for those enterprising people who will find new opportunities and better homes in this great state

Colorado's luxurious evergreen forests spring from mineral soil; 3,000 species of wild flowers draw brilliant colors from it; crystal-clear streams of purest water wash it; great, steaming, highly mineralized, healthful springs gush from it; its grains and greens and grasses nourish livestock—and Colorado beef, lamb and pork taste better; fruits and vegetables growing from this mineral soil are in demand, for their richer flavor, the country over.

In Colorado you literally live on minerals, while the temperate climate keeps you feeling fit and the gorgeous scenery and unlimited outdoor attractions give you endless pleasure. You surely would enjoy living here, but first come to Colorado on your next vacation and learn its charms and opportunities at first hand. Overnight from half the nation, two nights from almost anywhere—and a land of reasonable prices, of low living costs, of prosperous families! Send the coupon today—and follow it to Colorado the first chance you get!

THE COLORADO ASSOCIATION
673 Kit Carson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Send me free book, "Colorful Colorado: Opportunity's Playground," illustrated with natural-color photographs.

Name_____

Address_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HELPFUL HINTS to HOME BUILDERS

NO. 7

BEFORE *you build*

Consider screens while *planning* the new home. Screening is a most important detail—worthy of thought and care in advance. Permanently good looking, smooth working and enduring screens do not come through afterthought. Write today for the Higgin Screen Booklet—a liberal education on this subject, the essence of 37 years' experience in national screening service. No obligation involved.

ENDURATED—The exclusive Higgin design and construction which insures utmost quality and enduring service.

ENDURATED
HIGGIN ALL METAL SCREENS

The Higgin Manufacturing Company,
Newport, Kentucky.
Please send me the Higgin Screen Book.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____
L-011 STATE _____

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS WANTED
All subjects—Fiction (Novel length), Verse, Business, Religion, Travel, Medicine, Science, World War, Professions, History, Politics, Sports, Humor, Miscellaneous. Prose (40,000 words up); Verse (book-size collections). Friendly reading free and prompt report.
Dept. D-2, DORRANCE & CO., Pubs., Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.

COLLEGE COURSES AT HOME

Carry on your education. Develop power to initiate and achieve. Prepare for college. Earn credit toward a Bachelor degree or Teaching Certificates *by correspondence*. Select from 450 courses in 45 subjects, including English, Mathematics, History, Education, Psychology, Economics, the Languages, etc. Write for catalog.
University of Chicago
519 ELLIS HALL CHICAGO, ILL.

IRELAND AND THE MAKING OF BRITAIN
By Benedict Fitzpatrick
Sheds a strange new light on English-Irish relations, and on the foundation of Ireland's fitness and right to again assume her place among the articulate nations of the world.
8vo. Cloth. 378 pages, with colored map of Medieval Ireland. $4.00; by mail, $4.18.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Just a Shake or Two Completes the Toilet
Cuticura Talcum
Refreshing and Cooling
Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 5B, Malden, Mass.

The Peace League's War Dog

LOULOU, the League of Nations army, tho facing fearful odds, stood his ground, undaunted by the fierce attack.

The mob howled. Stones were hurled at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, the home of the League. But Loulou, whom we discover to be a splendid big police dog, who guards the Palais at night, did not budge. Truly he earned the title, "army of the League of Nations," conferred on him by Sydney Thompson in the New York *Herald Tribune* Magazine.

He stood in front of the door. The stones were flying round him. And, the writer continues, "striking him, wounding him. His fangs were bared, his eyes were bloodshot, the hair along his backbone stood in a ridge." But—no one got in.

It was the night of the Sacco-Vanzetti execution in 1927, the writer explains. There were uprisings "in various parts of the world, and in Geneva these took the form of a mob attack against the Palais des Nations."

M. Bochud, *Gardien de Nuit*, was there "alone with Loulou. When he realized what was happening, and saw the stones crashing in through the windows and the front doors, he knew that he must telephone for help. But to do that he would have to leave Loulou alone in the front hall, facing the mob and the doors that at any moment might give in.

"There was no alternative. He spoke a final word to Loulou and went into the little office. While he phoned he heard the stones, falling glass, the shouts of the mob. But they did not seem to be coming any closer. And when M. Bochud rushed back into the hall, he saw why."

BUT we already know why. And then aid came, and the troublesome situation was over.

Loulou is always just as devoted to his job as "army." No invader is going to get into the Palais while he is on duty. And we read further in *The Herald Tribune's* sketch:

In the entrance hallway of the Palais there is a wide flight of steps leading up to the Glass Room and to the various committee-rooms and offices of the Secretariat.

If you are a normally curious tourist, you will hurry into that broad hallway with the laudable intention of seeing the sights of Geneva as soon as possible.

But if it is after sunset time, you will stop the moment you enter the door, and you will wait quite motionless at the foot of the steps.

For at the top of them, on your right as you face them, lies Loulou—and when he sees you, he rises and walks down.

If you have entered slowly, Loulou approaches you with dignity. If, like myself, you have allowed your enthusiasm to betray itself in haste, Loulou is before you in a rush.

In either case, you stand still and wait.

A stockily built man with gray hair and a gray mustache approaches—Monsieur Bochud, the *Gardien de Nuit*. He also sizes you up. He gives a sign.

USEFUL BOOKS *for everybody*

Cloth binding Each, $1.00

These books are new and up-to-date in every particular and each title contains the most reliable information obtainable. They are written by specialists and are, therefore, of great value to everyone interested in the various subjects.

AMERICAN ETIQUETTE *by Ethel Shubert*
AMERICAN LETTER WRITING *by Ethel Shubert*
CANDY-MAKING AT HOME *by Mary M. Wright*
CHECKERS *by David A. Mitchell*
CHESS *by David A. Mitchell*
CONUNDRUMS *by Margherita O. Osborne*
DREAM BOOK *by Madame Xanto*
ERRORS IN ENGLISH *by John H. Bechtel*
HOME GAMES *by George Hapgood, Esq.*
PALMISTRY *by M. M. MacGregor*
STORIES OF THE OPERAS *by Ethel Shubert*
STORIES WORTH TELLING *by Herbert L. Coggins*

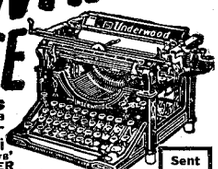
THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY
926 Filbert Street Philadelphia

Music Lessons
A Complete Conservatory Course by Mail under master teachers. Piano, Harmony, Voice, Public School Music, Violin, Cornet, Trumpet, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Organ, Accordion, Saxophone, Clarinet. Lessons amazingly easy, complete. Mention instruction desired. Low cost; terms. Catalog free.
University Extension Conservatory 561 Siegel-Myers Bldg., Chicago

Allen's Foot-Ease

IN THE SHAKER TOP TIN
The antiseptic, soothing powder for the feet in a handy and convenient container for the dressing table and traveling bag. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 60c in stamps.
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, LE ROY, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER NOW ½ PRICE



All Standard Makes
Lowest Prices and easiest terms on World's best makes—Underwood, Remington, Royal, etc. Save over ½. Mfr's. original price. Your choice sent on 10 days' Trial. EASIEST TERMS EVER OFFERED—PAY ONLY 12c A DAY. All standard size—late models. Fully Guaranteed.
Sent on 10 Day Trial
Also Portables at reduced prices.
Send No Money—Big Free Catalog fully describing and showing actual photographs of each beautiful machine in full colors tells of our refinishing methods making each machine like new. Also tells of our direct-to-you savings and easy-payment plan. Lowest Prices now offered. Send for Free Catalog at once, also 10 day trial offer. No obligation.
INTERNATIONAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
231 W. Monroe St, Department 130 Chicago

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

What Do You Want to Be?
What do you want to accomplish? There is probably no ambition or purpose—personal, business, or social—which cannot be realized more completely and more quickly by following the clear, simple guidance of the remarkable new book, "*Thought-Control in Everyday Life*," by James Alexander. It not only tells all about mental processes, but shows you how you may use them to your greatest advantage.
Edwin Markham says:
"'Thought-Control in Everyday Life' is a book of quieting and of strengthening for the long road. It tells us what our mental powers are and how to control them in the direction of a victorious life. There is no better book of the sort: may it prosper, and prosper those who buy it."
Thought-Control in Everyday Life
12mo. Cloth, 275 pages. $2.00; $2.14, post-paid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Loulou relaxes, walks somberly up the stairs, and lies down again. Two deep furrows of care are between his eyes.

He has guarded this place, dog and puppy, since the founding of the League, and he does not take his responsibilities lightly.

ONE night, to be sure, there was a near scandal at the Palais des Nations, the writer tells us, coming to the one blot on Loulou's record. M. Bochud "hushed up the affair, and so did M. Briand, if he saw it. He might have seen it, for he was there, but it may be that his mind was on other things." Continuing the story, we learn that Loulou was enjoying a stroll through the grounds before going on duty for the night. And, we read on:

Then the Siamese cat appeared.

Accounts of eye-witnesses vary, but it seems that the sequence of events included flying sod, flying fur, unprintable language from two throats, a bloody nose, and finally a none too patient vigil at the foot of a tree.

It was a fruitless vigil, and it lasted (here is the scandal) until five minutes past eight.

Then Loulou remembered and hurried to his place on the stairs. But he looked so miserable and his nose was bleeding so that M. Bochud agreed to forgive and forget.

Ever Crazier Hazards on the Tom Thumb Links

ANYTHING to make play difficult is now the motto; for popularity seems to grow in direct proportion to difficulty.

Near New York City, for example, we read of a miniature golf course where musical instruments were featured. At one hole "was a metalaphone, the player nursing the ball up the graduated pipes and then driving into the yawning mouth of a Sousa horn."

But the writer in *The American Weekly* who relays this information to us has devoted most of his attention to foreign courses and the ingenuity that has gone into planning them. We read:

In London there is a monkey hazard. The ball must pass through the cage without Mr. Monk intercepting it. Few players get by this hole, because the monkey enjoys the fun of seizing the balls, and he puts up a protest when the attendant retrieves a quart or two of them from his cage several times a day.

Another London course has a very difficult "Big Wheel" hazard. The wheel has paddles which turn it and allow the ball to pass under, provided the ball hits the paddle hard enough.

Other English courses are cluttered up with sea-serpent and howitzer holes.

The sea-serpent is wound around a tree and the player must drive the ball into the serpent's mouth and thus around the tree.

After negotiating the toy cannon through the breech, the ball must be safely hurdled over a trench filled with miniature soldiers.

Holes in inclines, raised shooting platforms, and small openings in living hedges are other obstacles the hardy Englishman loves to overcome.

"FIDDLING" WHILE ROME BURNS

THEY say Nero "fiddled" while Rome burned. Probably just to show what a callous monster he was. Nero denied the story. Said he was out helping the firemen.

Really, it is difficult to believe that any *human being* could view such a frightful tragedy without emotion.

But the *unhuman Robot* can and does "fiddle" while the Art of Music starves—a human disaster of far greater consequence than the burning of Rome.

Those who believe that the Robot and his sponsors should be rebuked may join millions of others in the MUSIC DEFENSE LEAGUE by signing and mailing the coupon.

American Federation of Musicians
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y. LD-1-24

Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

(*Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada*)

JOSEPH N. WEBER, *President*, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

War-Debt Reduction and Business Recovery

THE WORLD LISTENS when the head of our biggest bank—the biggest in the world for that matter—suggests that it would be good business to scale down the war debts.

Government circles in Washington, Paris, London, and Berlin are interested, and official views are anxiously sought by reporters.

Wall Street inclines a favoring ear, for the most part, to Mr. Albert H. Wiggin's suggestion.

Newspaper opinion in this country divides.

The Washington idea seems to be that the matter has been settled. London sees no hope that the words of the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Chase National Bank will affect United States Government policy. Frenchmen take the same realistic view.

But at the same time, according to P. J. Philip, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, "they welcome Mr. Wiggin's suggestion as indicating that the problem has begun to assume its real proportion and form in American minds, and to be placed on a right business footing—that is, whether it is better for the Treasury to collect tribute from Europe or for trade and industry everywhere to be revived by a reduction of this burden."

International

To Reduce the War Debts

Would be "good business," says banker Albert H. Wiggin.

Interest in the Wiggin statement is not diminished by the fact that it followed a thoughtful discussion by Paul M. Warburg, Chairman of the Manhattan Company, who suggested that "our tariff policy and our attitude toward interallied and reparations payments should be guided" by considerations affecting world prosperity.

Mr. Wiggin's words are brief and to the point, coming as follows in the course of his recent annual report to the shareholders of the Chase National Bank, now the largest bank in the world:

> The most serious of the adverse factors affecting business is the inability of foreign countries to obtain dollars in amount sufficient both to make interest and amortization payments on their debts to us and to buy our exports in adequate volume.
>
> From the middle of 1924 to 1929, we delayed the adverse effect of our high tariffs upon our exports by heavy buying of foreign bonds. The effect of this was to increase, year by year, the interest and amortization charges the foreign countries have to meet.
>
> Our alternative to-day is, therefore, either a reduction of our tariffs, or readjustment to our greatly reduced volume of exports. The burden of this readjustment, now under way, falls with particular weight upon agriculture. All our export interests are affected, including automobiles, copper, oil, and many manufacturing lines.
>
> Cancelation or reduction of the interallied debts has been increasingly discust throughout the world.
>
> Without commenting on the many arguments on both sides of the controversy, and aside from the question of the justice of cancelation, I am firmly convinced it would be good business for our Government to initiate a reduction in these debts at this time.

CONSIDERABLE interest—and much disagreement—is evoked by another statement made by Mr. Wiggin in the course of his report:

> It is not true that high wages make prosperity. Instead, prosperity makes high wages.
>
> When wages are kept higher than the market situation justifies, employment and the buying power of labor fall off.
>
> American business has proved its good-will in dealing with labor on this point in the past year, and in many industries may reasonably ask labor to accept a moderate reduction of wages designed to reduce costs and to increase both employment and the buying power of labor.

Senators come out promptly to tell Mr. Wiggin that he is digging up something that has already been settled. Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania is said in a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch to sum up much official opinion when he declares:

> Debt reduction is not a live issue any more. The question was settled long ago.

AND in Washington a leading daily newspaper, *The Post*, agrees with Mr. Wiggin to the extent that debt reduction would be "good business"—but good business only for the international bankers. Reduction or cancelation of the debts, it continues, "would give the international bankers a chance to lend Europe more money, while taxpayers of the United States assumed the burden." *The Post* does not think much of Mr. Wiggin's argument. It observes that the United States sells the debtor nations something like $2,000,000,000 worth of goods a year. Now—

> If the entire amount which the Allied countries pay on their debts to the United States were devoted to the purchase of American goods, it would increase our exports to those countries by about 12 per cent.
>
> But it can not be assumed that this sum would go entirely for American goods. Other nations would compete for this additional trade, and in the end only a fraction of Europe's increased purchasing power would benefit the United States.
>
> Can taxpayers of this country be asked to assume debts of foreign nations aggregating more than $11,000,000,000 for the fantom chance of an increase in American trade?

At best, concludes *The Post*—

> Such a course would be a sacrifice of the American taxpayers to the exporting industries and the international bankers. No doubt the automobile industry would also consider it good business to cancel international war debts.

But the American taxpayers don't think so, and no amount of sophistry from international bankers can convince them that the way to prosperity is to assume Europe's debts.

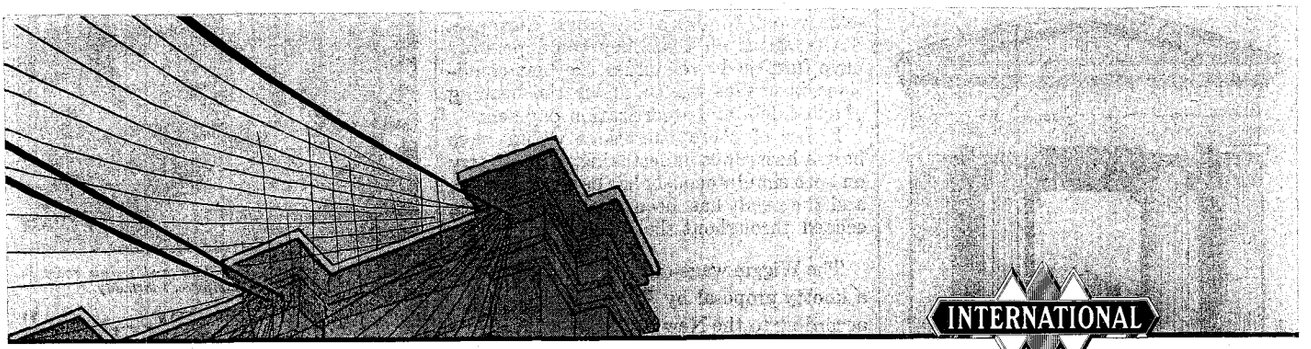
BUT the Wiggin plea impresses many an editor. It indicates to the New York *Evening Post* that "some revision of debt or principal is coming more and more widely to be accepted by the brains of the largest business and finance in America." "Mr. Wiggin is right," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, because—

> The well-being of individual Americans, on our farms, in our factories and offices, in the breadlines and walking the streets, has become an international matter. Any really comprehensive effort on the part of the Government to deal with economic depression must be made in the international field.
>
> As a first move the Government should initiate negotiations to give our debtors a breathing spell. It is easy to imagine the effect. If the United States should start such a move to-morrow, a thrill of hope would encircle the globe. Fear and pessimism would be dispelled, and an entirely new spirit would take the place of the gloom that now prevails everywhere.

This country of ours has been trying to do the impossible, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* sees it:

> It has sought, in brief, to sell to foreign countries more than they could buy or pay for, and then to prohibit them from settling with us by imposing upon their goods a practically prohibitive tariff.
>
> At the same time that we were following this course of policy,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



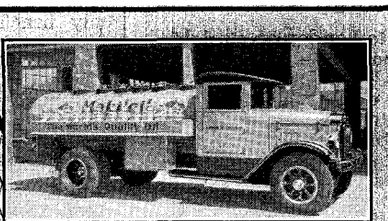
In the Biggest City in the Country

INTERNATIONALS

are Doing the Biggest Kind of Jobs

THE conspicuous success of International Trucks in New York has a deep significance. New York knows that these trucks are built right... and that they serve right, as have other products of the Harvester Company for a full one hundred years. America as a whole endorses New York's good judgment, for in ten years International Truck production has grown seven times as fast as the total truck production of the industry. New York has Internationals at work digging subways, building bridges, fighting fires, as well as serving every conceivable type of business enterprise. New York chooses Internationals! Your eyes can give you indication of that preference everywhere; registration figures give you proof; a test on your own job will reveal the reason!

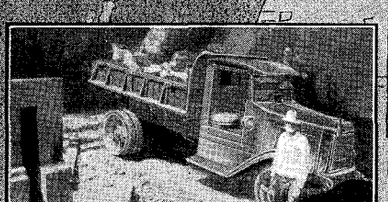
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois



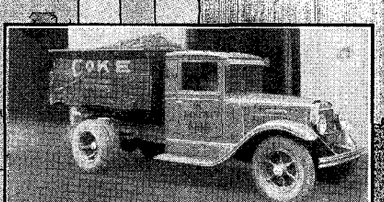
The Vacuum Oil Co. of New York, one of whose trucks is shown above, and the largest oil companies the country over use Internationals.

39 Internationals deliver the delicious baked goods of the Cox Baking Company. 26 of this number are speedy, good-looking Special Delivery Trucks.

The business of the Aero Mayflower Transit Company is to haul heavy loads for long distances. Internationals do the job for them, and for many, many other transit companies.



George W. Johnson, subway contractor, uses International Trucks. Internationals have worked month in and month out almost from the very beginning on New York's subway program.



New York homes are kept warm in winter by coal and coke delivered in International Trucks. Koppers uses Internationals as do countless other firms in that business.

The prominent Washington Square Laundry maintains a fleet of 22 Internationals, and is but one of hundreds of laundries using International Trucks profitably.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

Speed and Heavy-Duty Models—sold and serviced by 180 Company-owned branches

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this country, as Mr. Wiggin notes, has also endeavored to drain off from European States about all that they could possibly have furnished even under the best conditions, in surplus wealth, under the heading of allied debt and amortization payment.

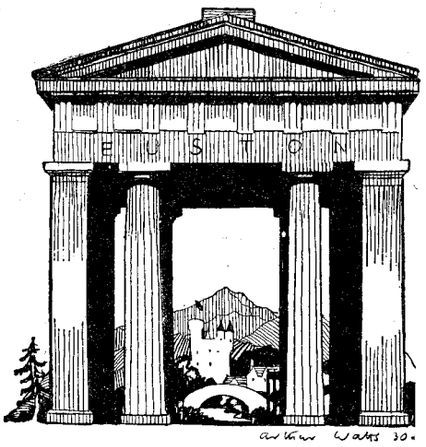
Either of these operations would have been a hazardous undertaking, but to carry on both simultaneously has been impossible, and the result has been a crash that has echoed throughout the world.

The Wiggin wage-cut suggestion is found a knotty proposal by Wall Street bankers, according to the New York *Herald Tribune* and the same paper notes that it is met with "either dissent or silence in Washington." Labor leaders assail it vigorously. Characteristic is the remark of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

Wage reductions would not result in lowering commodity prices. They would only benefit some selfish employing interests, and would at the same time further break down the purchasing ability of millions of workers all over the United States.

THE International angle of business recovery is also touched on by Paul M. Warburg, Chairman of the Manhattan Company, in a statement to his directors which receives wide editorial commendation. To quote Mr. Warburg's summary of the "broad lessons to be learned from the experiences of recent years":

1. The independence and cohesion of the Federal Reserve System should be strengthened so that its preventive powers may be exercised in a timely and effectual manner.
2. Cooperation between central banks is of the highest importance, not upon the assumption that discount policies as such can regulate prices, but on account of the assistance these banks can give to one another, and because of the psychological effect which, as leaders of public opinion, they may exercise when excessive optimism or excessive pessimism threatens the economic safety and stability of the world.
3. We should beware of high prices. It is safer for all industries—including agriculture—to build on the lowest level of prices on which they can prosper, than to try to make the largest possible gains by exacting the highest possible prices.
4. We should not shun cooperation with other countries, but seek it. When human inventive genius devises new means every day for interlocking all parts of the globe; when our trade and our investments cover every part of the world, we can not deceive ourselves by the dream that we are living in "splendid isolation." Our prosperity, indeed, our undisturbed peace and security, depend upon the peace and prosperity of other countries. The world's balance sheet has become lopsided on account of the economic and financial superiority the post-war years have given us. We should do everything in our power, as far as we consistently can, to prevent this condition from becoming further accentuated. Our tariff policy and our attitude toward interallied and reparations payments should be guided by these considerations. Courageous action in this regard might help the world to overcome the "dead point" in the state of stagnation from which it struggles to emerge.



EUSTON STATION LONDON—
the starting-point of your tour through Britain

When you get to London go straight to Euston Station and arrange your circular tours through the most beautiful parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Euston is the way out of London to the Shakespeare Country; to the Lake District; to the mountains of Wales; to Scotland—the most romantic land in the world; and Ireland. Remember it's Euston Station you want.

LMS

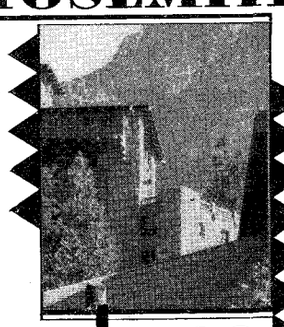
LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Illustrated pamphlets from T. R. Dester Vice-President—Passenger Traffic (Dept. A.29), L M S Corporation, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Or from any L M S Ticket Agent.

Cheapest, Best German Dictionary

of its kind. German-English and English-German. An authority in Germany as well as here. **Cassell's German Dictionary.** Cloth, 1360 pp. Prepaid $2.68. Thumb-notch index, 75c extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

of YOSEMITE



THE Ahwahnee

THERE could be no other Ahwahnee, just as there could be no other Yosemite. Hewn from native granite and styled after Yosemite's sweep and grandeur, it relates one of the world's renowned settings with the art of fine living.

Come overnight from San Francisco or Los Angeles. Two- to four-day All-Expense Tours from $23 to $77.50. Ask your travel agent for scenic folders, or write: Yosemite Park and Curry Co., Box 101, Yosemite National Park, California.

OPEN ALL YEAR

Girl Reserves have holiday hike and weinie roast in canyon on Washington's birthday.

No "Spring Thaws" Because Winter is the Driest Season
in the Beautiful Pikes Peak Region

With a winter average of 27 sunshiny days each month, and with a total precipitation of only .31 of an inch, it is easy to see why residents in Colorado Springs and the Pikes Peak Region do not face the discomforts of annual "spring thaws." And with relative humidity of only 43%, the infrequent light snows evaporate as they are quickly melted by warming sun—the gravelly soil in this favored region eliminating possibilities of mud.

Such conditions explain why so many people are delighted by a visit here in winter, and why residents find so much enjoyment in outdoor life.

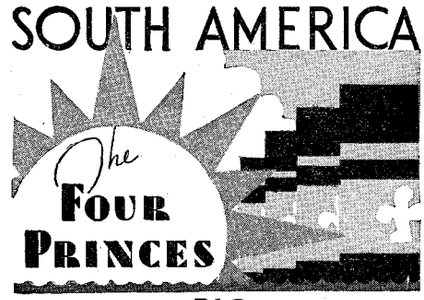
Free stopovers or side trips the year around. Entrancing scenery. Full detailed information on any question. Send for "Winning Health," "100 Winter Days", data on schools, living, the city, etc. Address—

THE WELCOME CLUB
514 *Independence Building*
Colorado Springs - - - - - - - - - Colorado

Colorado Springs
Manitou and the Pikes Peak Region

EUROPE
ALL EXPENSES $370 SEA AND LAND
FIVE COUNTRIES
Become acquainted with our amazing travel values. We specialize in economical European Tours for the intellectual elite. CUNARD Supremacy! 14,000 satisfied guests.
STUDENTS TRAVEL CLUB
551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Write for Booklet K

SOUTH AMERICA



DIRECT TO RIO 12 DAYS
No Intermediate Stops

Fast . . . modern . . . luxurious. Most advanced and scientific system of ventilation insures enjoyable cruising in tropic waters. Sophisticated shipboard life and a swift, safe voyage to Rio, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
Northern Prince *Eastern Prince*
Southern Prince *Western Prince*

Accommodations for first-class passengers only. Reservations and literature at authorized tourist agents, or Furness Prince Line, 34 Whitehall St. (where Broadway begins), or 565 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROUND WORLD TOURS—108 DAYS—23 PORTS—$680

FURNESS Prince LINE
Prince Line Service has been continuous between New York and South America for 35 years

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Steel's Pet Railroads

NE of the surprizes that roused interest in financial circles in connection ith the Eastern rail-merger plan was the signment to the Chesapeake and Ohio stem of the United States Steel Corporaon's Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad. There had been talk, as we read in the ıancial columns of the New York *Times*, ıat the "Steel Trust" might be compelled law to give up its railroad properties, but it had not been hinted that the presıt consolidation program contemplated e transfer of the Bessemer and Lake rie." Incidentally, we are reminded that is is by no means the Steel Corporation's ıly railroad—altho the *Times* writer eaks of it as the "pet railroad"—since "owns something like 4,000 miles of ack through some eighteen corporations." o quote further:

The future of the corporation's railway ldings was first brought into discussion hen the Interstate Commerce Commisn's plan for railway consolidation was nounced, late in 1929, allocating the ssemer and Lake Erie to the Chesapeake d Ohio-Nickel Plate system. The ssemer and Lake Erie's entire capital ock is owned by the Steel Corporation. ıe total mileage operated is about 220, ıd more than 90 per cent. of its traffic presents the products of mines. The road unique in many respects. It is the only e in the country using steel cross-ties, d it has been the leader in introducing use of steel for other railroad purposes. roughout its roadbed a ratio of two steel s to one wooden tie is maintained.

The allocation of the Bessemer and Lake ie to the Chesapeake and Ohio has led conjecture in Wall Street as to the ntual disposition of other railroad operties of the Steel Corporation. All d, there are in these properties about 00 miles of track, owned by a total of hteen companies. Among the more portant of these companies, besides the ssemer and Lake Erie, are the Duluth d Iron Range, the Duluth, Misabe and rthern, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, e Etna and Montrose, the Youngstown d Northern, and the Birmingham uthern.

Why Wear Will Do It

USINESS must improve for the simple reason that everything wears out and ıst be replaced sooner or later. This int has been made many times, and we w find it stated briefly but comprehenely in the stock market column of *The ll Street Journal:*

ear in mind that automobile tires are uring out, shoes are wearing out, clothes wearing out, automobiles are wearing , steel rails are wearing out, equipment vearing out, and so are dozens of other ducts.

What people must have must be reced in time.

That is the basis for a return to normal siness conditions.

Railroads can not run on the same old is all the time. Neither can a man wear same suit of clothes and run the same tomobile all the time.

More than 12,000,000 Shares sold in the year 1930

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES represent an ownership interest in these 28 companies, the shares of which are deposited with an independent trustee.

Industrials
Am. Radiator & S. S.
American Tobacco
du Pont
Eastman Kodak
Ingersol Rand
International Harvester
National Biscuit
Otis Elevator
United Fruit
United States Steel
Woolworth

Railroads
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe
Illinois Central
Louisville & Nashville
New York Central
Pennsylvania Railroad
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific

Oils
Standard Oil of California
Standard Oil of Indiana
Standard Oil (New Jersey)
Standard Oil of New York
Texas Corporation

Utilities and Quasi-Utilities
American Tel. & Tel.
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
General Electric
Westinghouse Electric
Western Union Telegraph

MOODY'S COMPOSITE PORTFOLIO RATING "A"

853
investment houses and banks offer and recommend Corporate Trust Shares.

On December 31, 1930 there were outstanding 12,892,000 CORPORATE TRUST SHARES, of which 12,006,000 shares were sold in the 12 months ended December 31, 1930. This represents new shares issued by the Trustee, and does not include duplications resulting from resales.

853 Dealers in the United States, and a number of Dealers in European countries contributed to this record.

Coupons for the December 31 distribution are now being cashed in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Geneva, and Zurich, and in principal cities throughout the United States.

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES are internationally quoted and sold. Holders may cash coupons at the office of the Trustee in New York and at 47 banks which act as authorized paying agents in the United States and abroad, or may present coupons for collection at any bank. Ready marketability is international for

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

This is one of a group of investment trusts sponsored by
ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION
120 WALL STREET · NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Reversed Pimple.—Definition of a dimple: A dimple is a lump inside out.—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

Wrong Label.—"A spoonful of water contains 270,000 potential horse-power," says a scientist. That isn't water.—*Life.*

Losing Step with the Joneses.—"My dear, I can't get a nurse for love nor money—my baby-carriage is last year's model!"—*Passing Show.*

Might Skid.—We see where "The Doorway to Hell" opens Friday to Mike Shea's Buffalo Opera House, and, as we're not taking any chances, we're going to cross the road at Chippewa Street when we walk up Main Street while it's open.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Easy Accomplishment.—"H'm! So you want a job, eh? Do you ever tell lies?"

"No, sir; but I kin learn!"—*Humorist* (*London*).

Sorting 'Em Out.—SOUSED VOICE: "Hello, is this the city morgue? Well, this is the Med. School. We want you to come out and pick out the stiffs so the rest of us can go home."—*Pitt Panther.*

One Application Did It.—The earliest known remedy for dandruff was the guillotine.—*Lousiville Times.*

Ki-Yi-Yi!—FIRST BOA-CONSTRICTOR—"Whadja swallow that dog for? Didn't yah just have a rabbit?"

SECOND—"Yeh, but I felt like I wanted a chaser."—*College Humor.*

Keeping It Going.—"I want to see the boss."

"What do you want to see him about?"

"About a job."

"I'm sorry, but you can't see him; he's in an unemployment conference."—*Judge.*

Jamboree in the Jam.—Two little boys were talking. One said to the other: "Aren't ants funny little things? They work and work, and never play."

"Oh, I don't know about that," replied the other. "Every time I go on a picnic they are there."—*Boston Christian Register.*

Consulting the Oracle.—GENTLEMAN (at police station)—"Could I see the man who was arrested for robbing our house last night?"

DESK SERGEANT—"This is very irregular. Why do you want to see him?"

GENTLEMAN—"I don't mind telling you. I only want to ask him how he got in the house without awakening my wife."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Biggest Boss.—"Rufus, did you go to your lodge meeting last night?"

"Nah, suh. We dun have to pos'pone it."

"How is that?"

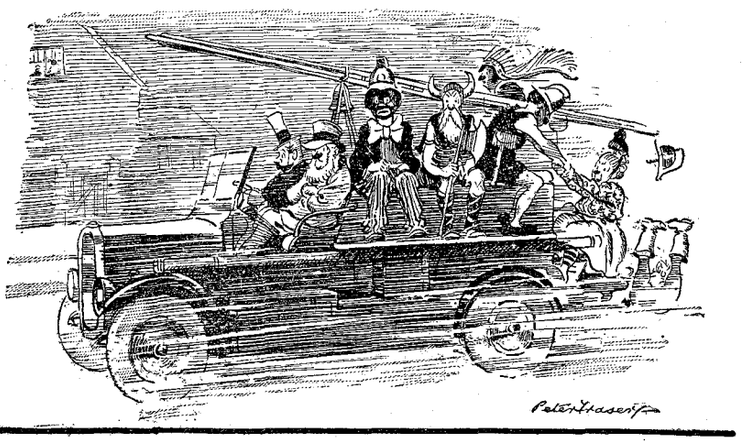
"De Grand All-Powerful Invincible Most Supreme Unconquerable Potentate dun got beat up by his wife."—*U. P. Magazine.*

Turning Woman's Weapon upon Her.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"We hadn't been married a week when he hit me with a piece of sponge cake."

JUDGE—"Disorderly conduct. Five dollars and costs."

MRS. NEWLYWED (sobbing)—"And I'd made the cake with my own hands."

JUDGE—"Assault with a deadly weapon—one year."—*London Chronicle.*



Our Local Fire Brigade Receives a Call in the Middle of Its Annual Fancy Dress Ball

—"Passing Show" (London).

Not in the Days of Good Queen Vic.—LITTLE BOBBIE (aged four, seeing a full-length picture of his grandmother for the first time)—"But, mother, didn't grandma have any legs?"—*Pathfinder.*

Beats Belgium.—With President Hoover's unemployment relief program only partly under way, three hobos found $30,000 in an old tin box under a railroad trestle. It is very encouraging.—*Life.*

Morning Stimulant.—"What has that clerk done all the morning?"

"Since the post came in he has caught flies."

"Nothing else?"

"Yes, a wasp."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Simple Subtraction.—

Nine little hot dogs
Sizzlin' on a plate,
In came the boarders
And then they were ate.

—*Pure Oil News.*

Latest Efficiency Wrinkle.—JAYWALKER—"So many people are struck by autos while alighting from street-cars."

STREET-CAR OFFICIAL—"Well, yes; but those people have paid their fares. It's this running over people who are waiting to get on that makes me mad."—*Pathfinder.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Beating Swords into Dustpans.—Experienced general wishes housework.—*Vancouver Province.*

Might Succeed with a Beauty Show.—To assure absolute impartiality the judges will be awarded as prizes.—*Staten Island (N. Y.) paper.*

Ten Tons of Trade Please.—

1928 Graham Paige sedan, 12c lb.
1928 Chevrolet coupe, . .8½c lb.
1928 Chevrolet coach . . 9c lb.

—*Rockaway (N. Y.) paper.*

Ankling Through the Ages.—Wells' Outline of Hosiery, regular price $5; reduced to $1.00.—*Ad in the Fresno (Calif.) Bee.*

Friends at Last.—"Hell, Dolly," was the way Mrs. Longworth greeted Vice-President Curtis's sister.—*Appleton (Wis.) paper.*

Moscow Blowout.—It may be remembered that the plan was born and put into effect not long after the explosion of Leon Trotzky from the party.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Was He Twins?—LONG BEACH, Cal. A. P.)—Bruce W. S. was fined 12½ cents apiece by Municipal Judge Charles D. W to-day.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Reward of Repentance.—

WOMEN BUILD HOME FOR REFORMED MISSIONARIES

—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

No Famine Likely.—The ladies' aid of the Community church will hold a cooked fool sale on the first Saturday of each month so keep this in mind when planning Sunday dinners.—*Nezperce (Ida.) Herald.*

For Bullet-Proof Cherubs.—BABY COATS—Comfortable, roomy bodies. . box-end extension . . . new style hoods, o imitation leather, with visor . . . handbrake with non-tipping device.—*Ad in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Customers That Come Back.—We hav served people in widely varying circumstances. We have conducted many very costly funerals.

The fact that those we have served one return again, and recommend us to thei friends, is, we feel, a high endorsemen of the service we render, regardless o cost.—*Ad in a Downsville (N. Y.) paper.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

amateur.—"R. E. M.," Scranton, Pa.—The rrect pronunciation is *am''a-tur'*—first *a* as in , second *a* as in *final*, and *u* as in *burn;* or *am'a-ur*—first *a* as in *at*, second *a* as in *final*, and *iu eu* in *feud*. The first is preferred.

Bacardi.—"J. C. S.," Atlanta, Ga.—This is onounced *ba-car'di*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second as in *art*, *i* as in police.

executed, execution.—"A. L.," Jackson, Mich.—ıe statement made is based upon the fact that *ecution* is the infliction of capital punishment, e putting to death of a person in pursuance of a dicial or authoritative sentence.
The word *executed* means "carried out; perrmed or inflicted; fulfilled; put into effect." ıe verb *to execute* means "to inflict capital nishment upon; to put to death in pursuance a sentence."
Literary usage since 1548 seems to contradict e contention made, for Hall in his "Chronicles" ates that "Sir Thomas Blonte (Blount) and all e other persons were *executed*." We find also Hammer's "Ancient Ecclesiastical History," st issued in 1577: "First of all Theotecnus himlf he *executed* to death" (here the phrase is used synonymous with "put to death").
Decapitation had not passed out by 1579, and we have Fenton who, in 1579, wrote of some ın who "was *executed* by the head the day folwing." G. P. R. James in his "Gowrie," pubhed in 1847, wrote: "Three of the Earl's faithl servants were *executed* at Perth." So, altho *ecute* etymologically means "to follow out into ect or carry out, as a sentence," the meaning the word has been changed from "to pursue to end" to "to put to death in pursuance of a tence."

:indly.—"M. H. W.," Medford, Ore.—*Kindly*, used in commerce as a substitute for *please* in :h phrases as "*kindly* let me know" or "*kindly* d me," is an established idiom of the comrcial world, so well established that no uni-sity graduate or university professor can posly hope to eradicate it from our speech. While is true that such a sense is not recorded in tionaries, it should be borne in mind that no tionary claims to cover the cant of all prosions, but this use will undoubtedly be recorded the future issues of these books

ame duck.—"C. P. D.," New York City.—used in United States politics, *lame duck* ers to "a Congressman or a Senator who has, en defeated for reelection." In British finance, is "a defaulter on the Exchange who has to abble out of the Alley,'" and in Australia, it ans "a scapegrace; ne'er-do-well."
In general it is used to refer to a disabled person thing. The derivation of the expression is unown, but the British financial use comes to us m the early part of the 18th century, and such defaulter was always described as "wabbling t of the Alley."

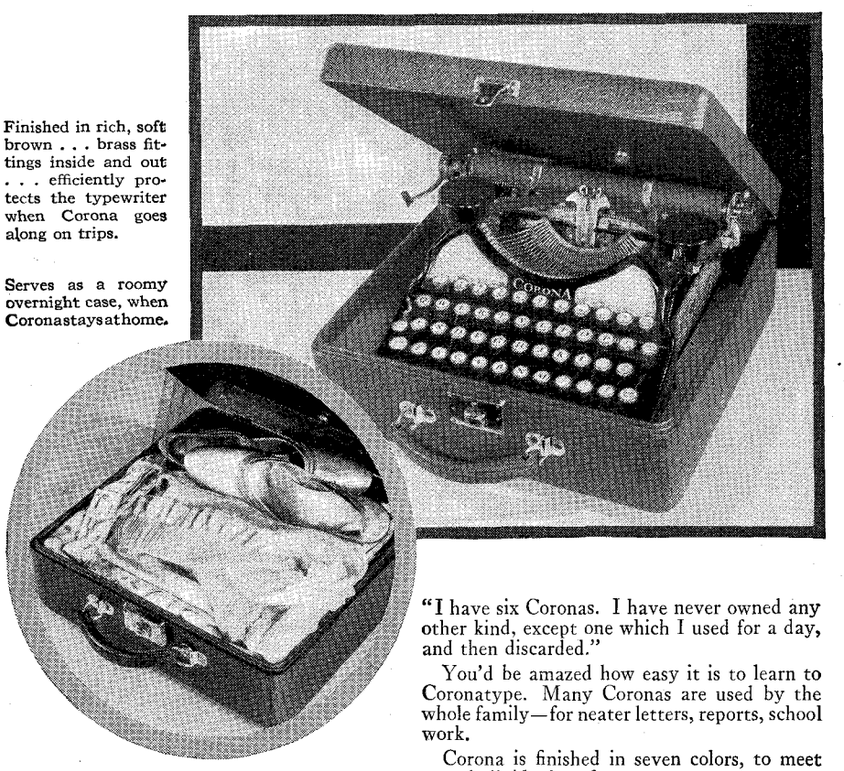
money.—"H. M.," Louisville, Ky.—The word *ney* is not a device. A coin may have a device graved upon it, but *money* is a commodity, and s been such since 1486. In his work upon olitical Economy," published a century ago, :Culloch made use of the following sentence: *Money* is a commodity whose value depends on same circumstances that determine the value all other commodities."

philately.—"A. C. R.," East Orange, N. J.—is word comes to us from the word *philatélie* posed by M. Herpin, a postage-stamp collec-, in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* of vember 15, 1864. In the issue of the "Stamplector's Magazine" for December 1, 1865, read. "He [M. Herpin] proposes the word *latélie*, which we Anglicize into *philately* . . . elve months have glided on . . ., and the terms *atéle* and *philatélie*, as well as their English ivalents 'philately,' 'philatelist,' and 'phila-,' have become household words in the postage-up collecting world." *The Athenæum* (10/881) printed the following: "It is possibly uestion whether the science should properly called *philately* or *timbrophily*." But "The latelist" (1867) said: "*Timbromania* was its designation. *Timbrophily* and *timbrology* t had a short reign as a technical term, till *tately* . . . has proved to be the right word." The word *philately*, having been in the language almost sixty-five years, and the subject itself ıg one of international concern, has now ome firmly established in the English language.

alt, to take with a grain of.—"C. W. K.," k Island, Ill.—This idiom means "to accept h reserve or doubt." As early as 1647, it s used by Trapp in his "Commercial Review" h the meaning, "to accept a statement with ertain amount of reserve."

Another score for CORONA

Smart new CORONACASE .... useful as a week-end bag, too... AT NO INCREASE IN PRICE



Finished in rich, soft brown . . . brass fittings inside and out . . . efficiently protects the typewriter when Corona goes along on trips.

Serves as a roomy overnight case, when Coronastaysathome.

THE new Coronacase made an instant hit. "Just what we were looking for," people tell us.

Trim smart lines—fine workmanship—rich brass fittings. Doubly useful. A neat carrying case for your Corona. A light, handy overnight case.

But not everyone can understand how Corona can offer it at no increase in price over the "little black box."

Corona's answer is simple. For 22 years a million people have preferred Corona . . . many more than have chosen any other make . . . each year Corona offers better and better value.

Most writers—for instance—choose Corona. Their demands are exacting. Simplicity, effortless touch, and ruggedness must be there.

Albert Payson Terhune sums it up as follows: "I have six Coronas. I have never owned any other kind, except one which I used for a day, and then discarded."

You'd be amazed how easy it is to learn to Coronatype. Many Coronas are used by the whole family—for neater letters, reports, school work.

Corona is finished in seven colors, to meet your individual preference.

Try Corona for a week entirely without obligation

We've found that there is only one way for you to decide on the merits and convenience of a Corona, and that is to give it a full trial in your own home.

And we're so confident of Corona's ability to convince you, that we've instructed every Corona dealer to lend you one for a week—with his and our compliments. No red tape—no obligation—no "sales pressure." Do your own deciding.

The coupon below is for your convenience. Send it to us—and we'll arrange for a week's trial use of Corona for you.

Pay for Corona out of Income

Any model Corona can be paid for in convenient installments. And the down payment is small. Many Corona users find Corona soon pays for itself. The coupon brings a booklet, too, showing how.

Corona Four, $60.00 including Coronacase. Other models, $39.50 and $65.00.

CORONA Standard Keyboard

L C Smith & Corona Typewriters Inc Dept. 9-A, N. Y. Life Bldg., 51 Madison Ave., New York City
☐ Send free booklet. ☐ Deliver Corona for trial.
☐ Quote allowance on my _____ typewriter Serial No. _____
Name _____
Address _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hitch your wagon to *a constant star*

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SOBER-HEADED BUSINESS MEN, MANUFACTURERS, AND ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES OF AMERICA. : : : : *FIRST LETTER OF A SERIES*

Check this statement in 1932 ✓

The Literary Digest does not subscribe to the theory of the half-gods of economics that now is the time for nervous men to take nerve and plunge.

This is no time to follow meteors or chase jumpy will-o'-the-wisps circling weird orbits in the advertising or investment fields.

Now is the time for all good business men to take thought soberly, not recklessly, and plan more carefully today than ever before, to the end of credit sustained and volume maintained through this important year of 1931. Sound thinking and judicious spending are the sure high-roads to success and surpluses.

The Literary Digest is known to students of the publication industry as the sounding board of American opinion more than any other single periodical in the history of the nation. Its finger laid on the pulse of the people has registered time and again the one sure index to the state of the nation as a whole.

"As *The Digest* goes, so goes America," is a national editorial maxim. Its pre-election and dry-wet polls have called the turn successfully throughout this last sizzling decade. Checkers of advertising coupons regard this magazine as the possessor of the most responsive circulation sold today.

To you business men of America, builders of sales plans and placers of advertising orders, *The Literary Digest* says:

"Hitch your advertising wagon for 1931 to a constant star—the one great middle-of-the-road publication that year in and year out attracts to its subscription list the prosperous, sober-reading, sober-judging portion of the public whose firm dictums on merchandise, as on public men and events, most affect your sales curves."

These are the thinking people of steady income, sound resolve, and unvarying purpose to whom to appeal with equally sound arguments and unvarying sincerity, for sales patronage in 1931.

The Literary Digest's 1,400,000 guaranteed circulation will be with it in 1932, sheltered and fed and clothed and ready to buy more then of what they buy now. Present your story to them this year—they're responsive and responsible buyers.

"Sounding Board of American opinion"

"*The Literary Digest* is known to students of the publication industry as the sounding board of American opinion more than any other single periodical in the history of the nation. Its finger laid on the pulse of the people has registered time and again the one sure index to the state of the nation as a whole."

The Literary Digest *has shown that quality circulation does not necessarily come in small packages. By selecting its circulation from homes with telephones, it has grouped more than a million alert and active American families—proved responsive to advertising because their subscriptions were secured by advertising.*

Over 70% of its readers are executives, owners of businesses or professional people. The Digest *reaches 37% of all families with incomes of* $10,000 *and up. Its list of subscribers is a roster of ready buyers in the upper income brackets.*

For 1931, *advertisers buy a guaranteed average circulation of* 1,400,000 *preferred prospects.*

★ The Literary Digest ★

SOUNDING BOARD OF AMERICAN OPINION

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED